THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

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NEXT YEAR'S NAVAL MANŒUVRES.—A SUGGESTION.

We have a suggestion to make to which we earnestly invite the best consideration of the public. The naval manœuvres which are drawing to a close have been very interesting, very useful, and very confusing. The one salient point which they have brought out very clearly is the ease with which a hostile fleet, well handled, can inflict damage upon our coasts. Admiral Tryon has succeeded in driving home, even to the dullest mind amongst us, some conception of the vulnerability of our tight little island, and the controversy which the exploits of his marauding squadron have raised is the best testimony to the depth of the impression which he has produced. But the lesson is incomplete, and the conditions under which it was administered have left it open to the cavils of officials of the stamp of Mr. Campbell Bannerman. What must be done next year is to drive the lesson home under conditions which would demolish the cavilling objections of the critics.

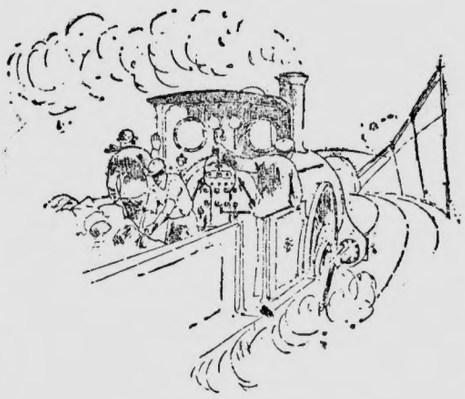
This year and last we have had naval manœuvres. Next year we ought to have combined naval and military manœuvres. Not till then can we be said to have applied even the mildest of tests to our preparedness to beat off invasion. When we point to the indemnities levied from our seaports by Admirals Tryon and Fitzroy, we are met at present by two replies, one of which, we are glad to see, is finally demolished to-day by Professor Holland. The allegation that international law forbids the bombarding of open towns as a means of extorting contributions is shown by Professor Holland to be exactly the reverse of the truth. International law expressly allows the bombardment of an unfortified town "in case of refusal of "reasonable supplies requisitioned, or of a reasonable money con- "tribution in lieu of supplies." The Professor conceives that the levying of a fancy contribution or ransom such as was exacted from Liverpool would not be a reasonable contribution; but as it would be left to the Admiral in command of the hostile fleet to decide what is reasonable and what is not, the conceptions of an Oxford Professor are not much to the point. The fact then is admitted that the levying of contributions at the cannon's mouth from open towns is lawful even according to the strict law of nations, and of this we hope Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will take due note. The other objection has more point. The critics complain that it is unfair to regard the existing condition of our coasts as that which would prevail if war were to be declared. No steps were taken to defend our seaports, and if it had been real war things would have been very different. We admit there is some force in this. Next year, therefore, it will be our duty to deprive the optimist of this pretext for ignoring the most palpable facts of our position.

What we would suggest is briefly that the naval manœuvres of 1889, instead of being confined to the fleets and controlled by the Admiralty, should be extended so as to include the army, navy, and volunteers, and to afford the services and the public a fair experimental illustration of our liability to attack. Suppose, for instance, that Admiral Tryon is placed in command of a fleet representing the normal fighting strength of the French navy, furnished with sufficient transports and troops to furnish landing parties, and ordered to treat England as if he were the commander of a new Armada. On the other side let us make Lord Wolseley Commander-in-chief of the army of national defence, and let him co-operate by land with the Admiral in command of all that was left of the English navy after it had furnished forth Admiral Tryon's fleet. It would be Lord Wolseley's duty to put every vulnerable point in an adequate posture of defence, to see to it that all available troops, militia, and volunteers were ready to rally at any port threatened by the enemy to beat off the attack, and that all our forts along the coast were furnished with guns and ammunition. Both sides should have six months' notice: rules should be drawn up governing the conduct of both sides under specified contingencies, and everything should be done in laying submarine mines and equipping local craft for defensive purposes which would be done in real war. Obviously manœuvres conducted under these conditions would have far better results and would afford a far more instructive object lesson as to what would happen in war than such manœuvring of fleets as has taken place this year.

We shall never have a defensive force, except on paper, until we try some such experiment of the partial mobilization of our land forces as would be involved in the realization of this suggestion. We shall never know how utterly inadequate is the equipment of our forts, how scanty the supply of powder and shot, of torpedoes and submarine mines, until we actually put it to the proof. Surely it is the right thing to do if we mean business. What is the chief objection? First, expense, no doubt, although it is poor economy that allows the whole military machine to rust on account of the cost of putting it in motion merely to see if it would go, and, secondly, the absolute dread of our War Office people, of both sides of politics, at the revelation which such experiment would afford. That is the chief obstacle to be overcome. But if once the public has determined to see things as they are, and to know exactly in what condition we should we placed if we were actually to go to war, then willy nilly our political administrators must give way. We invite communications from practical men of both services as to how this proposal can best be carried out, for until this, or something like it, is seriously taken in hand and carried through, we fear we can only be said to be playing at soldiers.

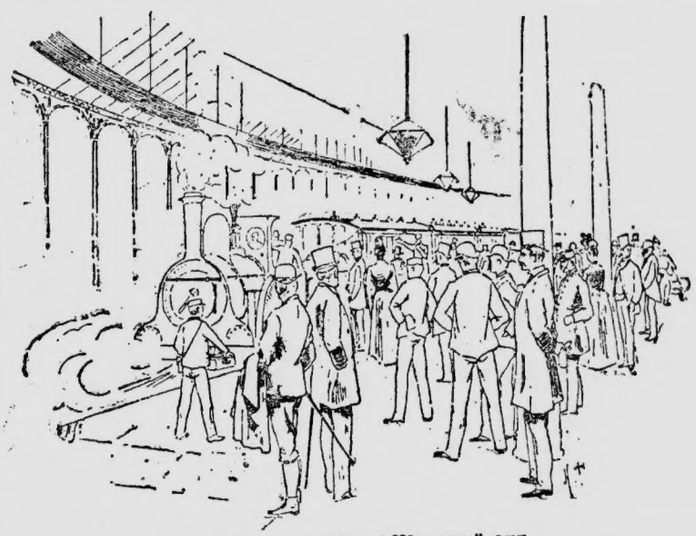
"THE WILD NOR'-WESTER."

An Artist's Experience.



On the Engine.

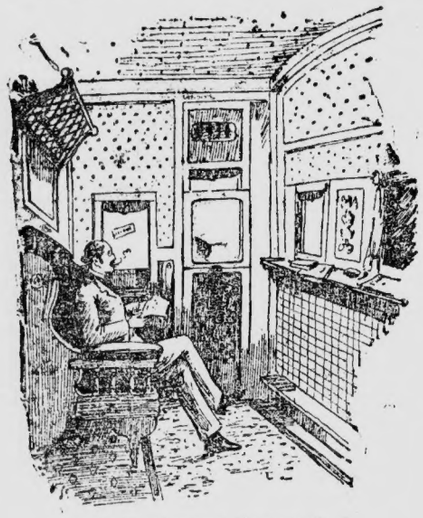
A discussion on speed once arose in a bar parlour. Some remarkable stories were told by different members of the company, which were eventually eclipsed by the strange experience of an American Jehu who had joined the convivial circle. "Wal," he said, "you talk about speed, but I remember driving along a road for a small bet, and we went so quickly past the mile-stones that a friend who was with me, a stranger in those parts, asked 'when we should get out of this tarnation graveyard.'" The other day I made a trip in the Wild Nor'-Wester, and I should like to mention that my friend, who had just come from the wilds of Nova Scotia, remarked as we flew past the mile marks that



Seeing the "Nor'-Wester" off.

he had "no idea England was such a well-wooded country"! Being an artist, and not a railway statistician, I give you this simple illustration of the speed

we travelled towards Edinburgh, remarking, by the way, that a man who can journey from Euston to the capital of Scotland with only an eye for a stop-watch is a degraded being. This is not a stop-watch trip, but a mere impromptu journey, which came about in this way. The other day I was sketching the crowd which every day goes to watch the Wild One off, when it occurred to me that I should like to take a run and try to sketch at sixty miles an hour. By the kindness of Mr. Neale, the superintendent of the North Western line, a *coupé* was placed at my disposal the next morning, and I travelled like a prince. To appreciate the comforts of a "duobus," the luxurious seats, the mirrors, the pretty fittings, the racks and rests, and the lavatory, one should have had a lively and lengthy experience of thirds, which the rich man never acquires. Sharp to the tick we glided out of Euston, and with an ample supply of tobacco and guide books I settled myself down until we got through the ruck of the London traffic, and emerged from the canopy of metropolitan smoke into the smiling country. It was a hot, sunny day, without dust, and I soon began to sketch the bits as we hurried along, and from the little drawings which are produced here you will see that it was quite possible to use the pencil when travelling at the rate of sixty or seventy miles an hour; and writing was easier still. Between Euston and Rugby the speed seemed to us comparatively slow, and once we slowed down to walking pace, but soon made it up again. The beauty of a journey in a lightning train of this sort is that you have no chance of being bored by the sameness of the scenery. You have only to keep your eye on the window and a lovely panorama is unfolded, which is never blurred or indistinct, and is to the Londoner very grateful; past green meadows and sweet-smelling hayfields, shining brooks, vivid patches of poppies, waving cornfields, lazy cattle sheltering from the sun under shady groves, through stations which are flower gardens; past farms, past white-faced villages, skirting the hedgerows, racing along a canal bank, with now and then a momentary eclipse as we flash through a tunnel. All along this route the keenest of interest seems to be taken in the train. At every station we fly past a group of the curious, who have been waiting for a glimpse of the Wild One. Its course wakes up the tramp from his snooze in the heat of the day and makes him rub his eyes; the fisherman at the brook-side forgets his quarry for the second; a butterfly with gaudy wings races us for a few yards, and is left behind; a pair of crows try it for a mile, but they might just as well race a flash of lightning or the flight of an arrow. The speed was most exhilarating between Crewe and Preston. "Heave the log," said my friend, "and try her speed," but we found heaving the log impossible, and "let her rip." At last the sun disappeared behind an overcast sky, and we knew we were in Lancashire. Heavy palls of smoke on the horizon, on the right and left of us, indicated that we were flitting past the numberless unlovely towns and villages which stud the County Palatine, and devoted to the manufacture of chemicals, glass, coal, and iron products.



OUR LITTLE RETREAT.

A PRETTY HOMESTEAD.

NEAR WEEDON.

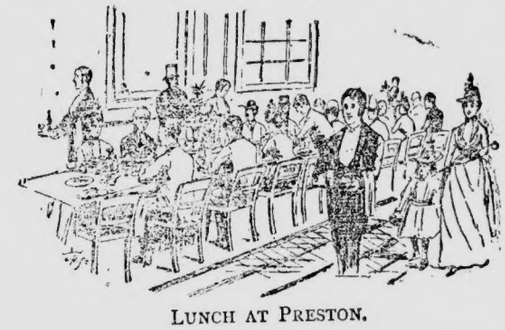
NEAR MILFORD.

THE FISHERMAN.

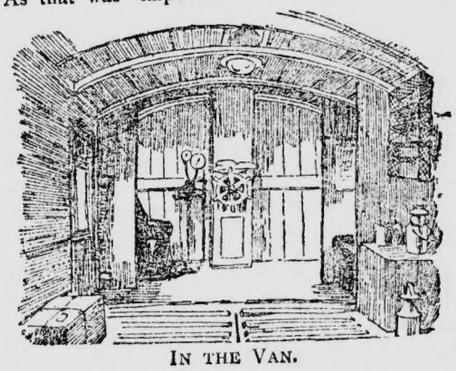
WE rushed through it at sixty-five miles an hour, or perhaps more, and the music of the rails grew more raucous, for the rails and the wheels have a music of their own, now swelling out into the major and raucous, and now dropping into the minor, mournful hum, as the speed or the resistance varies. The smiling meadows, the pretty houses, the umbrageous groves, are now far behind us; the sun is lost, for we are at Wigan, which is perhaps the blackest and most desperate-looking town in all Lancashire seen from a distance. A closer inspection may be more agreeable. As we fly through the town of coal and cotton one gets a curious effect by looking into the mirror which faces you in the *coupé*, the thousand towering chimneys on either side having the appearance of a regiment of giants racing along with giant strides. Another patch of seedy green, lightened up by a sickly yellow light, which is believed to be the sun in Wigan, and then across a leaden stream as sombre as Styx, and into proud Preston, with its square, solid stacks of many-windowed factories, its forest of smoke-vomiting chimneys, and its labyrinth of dwellings. Another crowd at Preston watches the Wild One arrive, and then twenty minutes for lunch. This refection is ready, the soup is on the table, and we all fall to with a vigorous appetite. Soup, fish, joints or poultry, sweets, dessert, coffee—at three shillings a head, and all very excellent.

THE SOUP.

The engine has been changed for the second time, but we have to wait the five minutes which we gained between Euston and Preston. We had begged hard to be allowed to make a course on the engine. As that was impossible we were offered the hospitality of the guard's van for ninety miles, an offer which was accepted with alacrity, as affording a change from the luxurious monotony of the "duobus." Terrible stories of bells jangling in the signalman's ear, of pale and nervous drivers, wrecked from the strain on the system, have been floating about since the expresses began to race, and I was quite prepared to find the guard a harrowing spectre. Here he is, a pleasant man, of composed demeanour, with a placid, aristocratic manner, polite and urbane, speaking in measured, leisurely periods. "Do you feel the strain?" I asked him, as we whizzed out of the smoke of Preston into the green swards once more. "There is no strain," he replied, "and I feel no anxiety. I know that the best drivers are in charge, the permanent way is as perfect as is possible, the distances between the blocks are short: we can pull up on a few seconds. I have been running in quick trains for many years, and have never had an accident. Are we over-worked? Not at all. I take this train up to-day; I have my evening, and am at the Prince's-street station again at half-past nine, to be ready for the 10 A.M. train up to London in the morning. And so on through the week." The van was empty, and all our host had to look out for were the



LUNCH AT PRESTON.



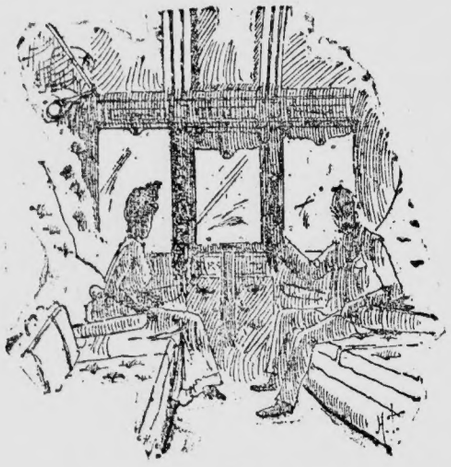
IN THE VAN.

OUR GUARD.

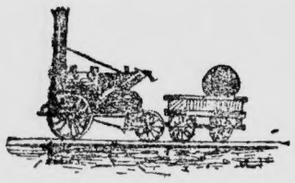
THE LAKE COUNTRY.

brake gauges, upon which he always kept a watchful eye. On either side of the car is a little seat, lighted by a narrow slit of a window, through which he constantly peers, commanding the view ahead. No books, no papers, only a few flags, a few lamps, a tin can of tea, in the van. The gentle swaying motion is very pleasant, for though we were travelling at sixty-five miles an hour, there was no rocking to jar the nerves. The guard points out the various interesting places on the way. Morecambe Bay reflects the leaden lurid sky on its still surface, and there is every appearance of a thunder-storm, which, however, never comes. We fly past Oxenholme, and get a glimpse of the lake mountains on the left, frowning grey and cold in the dull afternoon. From Lowgill to Tebay the line is bordered by steep heights. At Tebay begins the famous rise over the Shap Fells up to the summit. At Shap Wells we are greeted with a cheer from a small gathering of ladies and gentlemen who are taking the waters. Rich woods clothe the country between Penrith and Carlisle, which we reach five minutes before time. The Caledonian engine is attached at Carlisle, the process being watched by a large crowd. Then across the border, through lofty and bleak hills covered with heather. The wind blows off them and acts like a tonic on the smoke-filled lungs. Then on and on and on, until at six to a minute the Wild One halts after its 400-mile journey, in the Prince's-street station. An excellent dinner with Mr. Grieve, most polite and cordial of hosts, at the "Waterloo," an inspection of his palatial reception-rooms, and then it is time to be off again to catch the 9.10 P.M. train back to London, where we arrived at 7 A.M., turning out of the sleeping-car fresh as daisies after our 800 miles trip.

THE STONE WALLS OF WESTMORLAND.



SHE TRAVELS BEAUTIFULLY.



THE OLD STYLE OF ENGINE.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS TRAVELLED.

DUTY, POLITICS, AND SUICIDE.

ONE of the Irish papers regards Dr. Ridley's suicide as illustrating "the judgment of God upon the instruments of crime." The sentence is somewhat startling. The modern mind is accustomed to see in a case of suicide, preceded by mental depression, a good deal to pity, a picture of morbid conscience and quivering nerves, but nothing in the way of judgment. It was not so in an earlier time. The Greeks had a proverb to the effect that "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The man was punished through himself or by himself. The suicide among the Romans, according to Niebuhr, was regarded "as infamous like an executioner."

The idea ran through the old world in connection with the neglect or the non-discharge of duty. There is a striking record of it in the New Testament. The Philippian gaoler, fancying that Paul and Silas had fled when the earthquake opened the doors and loosened the prisoners' bonds, "drew out his sword and would have killed himself." "Do thyself no harm, for we are all here," was Paul's reply—it can hardly be considered a moral rebuke. When Judas had accomplished the betrayal and "repented himself," and handed over the price to the chief priests, he "went and hanged himself." Under the Cæsars in Rome, political prisoners were often compelled "to execute their own sentence," says Mr. Lecky.

The practice was, until quite recently, very common in the far East, in China and Japan. In Japan it became a part of public life for an erring official to commit suicide. He was sure of the punishment of death for an offence or a violation of law in his own department, even if he were not directly responsible for it, and it was considered meritorious to admit the justice of punishment, and to perform it upon himself by disembowelling. The self-sacrifice saved his family and his property, and, according to good authority, it did even more:—"With many of the high officials it is a point of honour thus to kill themselves on any failure in their departments, and their sons are often promoted to high rank as a reward for their father's compliance with established usage." It is contrary to all our modern notions that an act of suicide should thus be accounted to a man's family "for righteousness." Augustine strongly combated the moral teaching of Petilian, that Judas, and all who killed themselves through remorse of sin, "ought to be accounted martyrs, because they punish in themselves what they grieve to have committed."

Political despotism is thus closely associated with suicide. The instrument fails, and he executes upon himself the judgment of his own conscience, or what he knows will be the sentence of the law or the despot. In quite other senses, severe laws have been the cause of suicide. There is evidence, as Lecky says, who refers to "a long list" in a work by Cromaziano, that "the capricious and atrocious tyranny of the Cæsars" gave great prominence to suicide. Gibbon notes that "if the victims of Tiberius and Nero anticipated the decree of the Prince or the Senate, their courage and despatch were recompensed by the applause of the public, the decent honours of burial, and the validity of their testaments." In the building of the Capitol many overworked labourers were driven to suicide, and Tarquin, to check the practice, had their dead bodies nailed to crosses. Public opinion had its peculiar form of expression, as we learn from Merivale, in the case of Tigellinus, the minister, favourite, and instrument of Nero's vices and cruelties, for the public called "for his head in the theatre and the circus." He is believed to have despatched himself with the sword.

We have mentioned these cases to refute the assertion made by Winslow in his "Anatomy of Suicide," that in despotic countries suicide is seldom heard of, and of a later writer, Morselli, who not only reaffirms the same position, but advances to a further point. "In itself," says Morselli, "the ordinary political condition of a country and constitution of the State do not seem to have any important bearing upon suicide, which, in fact, is very frequent, equally in countries with a pure democratic government, as Switzerland, and in monarchies, whether absolute or representative." This is not true as an induction from general history, or even of modern times. The pure German race has for a long period been under repressive and semi-military institutions, and Morselli lays it down as a demonstrable proposition, that "the purer the German race the more it reveals an extraordinary tendency to destruction." Even in Russia, according to the *Novosti*, suicides and insane persons have more than doubled during the last ten years. The statistics of suicide show 402 per million in Paris, 206 in St. Petersburg, 170 in Berlin, and only 87 in London. The figures since 1886 show more to the advantage of democratic countries. There is less of the sickly sentiment of the child of thirteen, who left behind a scrap of paper with the words on it—"Je légue mon âme à Rousseau, mon corps à la terre." Nor would any English editor or translator be likely to leave behind a note like the one Creech wrote in the margin of his Lucretius:—"N.B.—When I have finished my commentary, I must kill myself."

Political repression and wrong-doing must often occasion remorse. "The instruments of crime" will adjudge themselves guilty creatures, and execute upon themselves what they may think they have deserved. The hardness of their hearts will ultimately affect their mental balance, and absurd fears and madness will follow severity, treachery, and hatred. The weakness of the once strong man becomes pitiful. Lord Londonderry's case seems to illustrate a moral reaction. Mr. Spencer Walpole declares that he "regarded a Radical with the same feelings with which a Francis or an Alexander regarded a Carbonaro. He was prepared to suppress discontent at home with the weapons which had previously been only applied by Continental monarchs." Anonymous letters troubled him; disclosures affecting his moral character were feared; and he felt that "he had no alternative but to fly the country." With a small penknife he severed the carotid artery. He was mad, it will be said. We are not concerned to deny the fact. His decease, adds Mr. Walpole, "was not the mere death of a man; it gave the death blow to a system."

The case of Mr. Justice Keogh will be regarded by many as "a judgment." His career is well known; its remarkable political changes have been duly chronicled; its resemblances strike the imagination. "While his clumsier brethren rushed in open infamy," wrote the *Freeman's Journal* at the time (1878), "and cut their throats, or fled the society of honest men, he kept strictly within the law, and flourished on their ruin." This may be a severe condemnation, but even serious political treachery cannot be condoned by temporary success. There may be no remorse in madness and homicidal mania, but mental and moral tension will assuredly relax, with disastrous consequences.

In a country with democratic feelings or institutions the execution of severe and repressive laws requires remarkably callous instruments. They will be increasingly difficult to find. A sense of duty may sustain them for a time, but its influence will not wholly destroy moral perceptions, and the reaction is almost sure. In the individual it may take the form we have seen in Dr. Ridley's case; it may assume the phase of political conversion, as in others; it may prompt to abandonment, as in the case of police resignations; but the instrumentation of political "crime," even under the guise of law, will become increasingly difficult. Coercion will be conditioned by cowardice in execution, which is a poor form of moral apology, or it will end in darkness and death.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

There is something exceedingly ridiculous in the present fidgety fit of the German papers, and it is only one degree less absurd for journals like our own *Standard* to regard these recriminations as having any bearing upon the relations of Russia and Germany. The understanding between the Emperor and the Tzar is much too solid a fact to be obscured by any number of snapping and snarling articles in the Reptile press. They snapped in just the same way when the Emperor started for Peterhof, and another growl or two after his return makes no difference. Russia does not mean to be other than friendly with Germany, and Germany has to put a straitwaistcoat on Austria. As for the Emperor's speech, that has absolutely no reference to Russia, which has never dreamed of asking Germany to give up a single stone of her possessions.

The French strikes have ended as strikes usually end when the strikers have not means wherewith to support existence. It is noteworthy that all the navvies voted first that they wished to continue resistance, and then with equal unanimity that they wished to go back to work. The second vote being the last, governed their decision. Hunger has triumphed, and the men have gone back to work. They talk about organizing themselves better before the next struggle, but we very much fear that it is all talk. When the next struggle comes they will be just as disorganized and just as helpless as they are to-day.

One of the most noteworthy features of the strikes in Paris is that, whereas we in England affirm that half our labour difficulties are due to the immigration of foreign workmen, and the English bread-winner is encouraged to regard his foreign competitors as his national foe, in Paris Frenchmen and foreigners join hands in the present crisis, without the shadow of any hostility coming between them. Many of the navvies on strike are Swiss, many more Belgians; and among the carpenters are to be found workmen of every nationality. It is obviously to the advantage of the capitalist to be able to play off one country against another; and the necessity of establishing *la solidarité* between the workmen of all nations is one of the main points in Louise Michel's social programme. Already, as events prove, her teaching is beginning to bear fruit, and international courtesy is taking the place of chauvinistic exclusiveness as far as the working men are concerned. General Boulanger, however, has not yet grasped the truth of this new creed, and, with his exaggerated views on patriotism, he declined to subscribe to the strike fund, lest, forsooth, some of his money might find its way into foreign pockets! As a salve to his conscience, he presented a 10-franc piece to every gréviste who applied to him personally for help, and he had disposed of a dozen or so of 10-franc pieces when one citizen more honest than his neighbours added his gold coin to the common fund. Immediately the press hastens to announce that General Boulanger, the friend of the Democracy, has subscribed the handsome sum of 10f. to the starving thousands on strike. Derisive jeers from his adversaries, and voluble explanations from friends, follow in due course.

What a romantic story of a real Treasure Island is that which the *Japan Weekly Mail* reports! Two millions sterling in doubloons, with no end of jewels and plate, caché'd somewhere in the Pacific by a piratical English lieutenant, who cut out the brig containing the treasure and stowed away his booty in a safe place on an unnamed island of the Marianne group. The pirates quarrelled: the lieutenant, two officers, and a cabin boy fired the ship and fled in a ship's boat. One of the officers was murdered before reaching land. The cabin boy was clapped into prison as a pirate. The lieutenant and the surviving officer chartered a schooner and went off for the treasure. The officer tipped the lieutenant overboard, and then, being threatened with punishment unless he revealed the place of the treasure, the solitary survivor filled his pockets with lead and iron and dropped into the sea, leaving as the only clue a handful of his hair, plucked out in an effort to save him from drowning, and a chart of the unnamed, unknown Treasure Island. The Spanish authorities hold the chart, the island holds the treasure, and an effort to discover it made by an English captain who believes he has a clue to the secret has just had a mysterious termination. The captain on landing to look for the treasure was deserted by his men, who carried off the ship. The whole story looks like a variant on Mr. Stevenson's story by some Japanese journalist of genius. But it may be true for all that, and if so we shall not have long to wait before hearing of a fresh expedition.

The establishment of a Cremation Society in Glasgow has elicited from the Duke of Argyll an expression of opinion which may probably be taken as representative. "Cremation," says the Duke, "is a subject from which which I rather turn away, but I do not think it is unscriptural. It is an open question, and the progress of population may make it almost a physical necessity." When such a mind as the Duke of Argyll's assumes this attitude, the cause of cremation is practically won. That his Grace should "rather turn away from the subject" merely shows that he is not exempt from the weaknesses of humanity. We none of us gloat on the idea. It is not in normal human nature to take pleasure in contemplating the accompaniments of "eloquent, just, and mighty Death"! But there is one subject from which men are beginning to "turn away" with still more horror, and that is decomposition. It is not an idea on which even Dukes can dwell with complacency.

When Mr. Gladstone said that the Vatican would willingly strew Europe with the whitening bones of slaughtered men in order to restore the Temporal Power, he was thought to be exaggerating. But the *Tablet* to-day says:—

> To strike at Rome as the heart of Catholicity, to deal a blow to all religion by the desecration of the sacred city of the Christian world, is the avowed and vaunted object of the acknowledged masters of the official rulers of revolutionary Italy. The faith and zeal of Islam rebuke in this matter the coldness of Christendom, for who can doubt that a similar invasion of the sanctuary of Mohammedanism would call from its scabbard every sword in the Moslem world, from the Indus to the Atlas?

This lamentation that Christendom does not declare war in Italy in order to restore the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope, goes far to justify Mr. Gladstone's words.

We cordially endorse the suggestion of the *Rock* that Lord Wolseley should be prosecuted for preaching the other day in Rochester Cathedral. Not because we objected to his sermon. On the contrary, it was an admirable one, and the more sermons from good lay preachers the better. It is just because we hold that view, that we should like to have the legality of the practice determined. Here, as the *Rock* says, is a capital opportunity for a test case. "If it be not illegal for Lord Wolseley to give an address in a cathedral, holding up for imitation the characteristics of that Christian soldier Gordon, it surely cannot be illegal for an overworked clergyman to invite a layman to fill his pulpit." This latter is so obviously the sensible way of surmounting the sermon difficulty about which the Bishops have been puzzling their heads that an authoritative decision upon its legality is urgently needed.

The political moral of the Ridley inquest is a very simple one. It is the old story of the impossibility of making coercion effectual when the instruments at the disposal of the coercer will not work. It is all very well for Mr. Balfour to talk bravely of enforcing the full rigour of the law for twenty long years. But he cannot do it when the soldiers cannot be trusted not to cheer their prisoners, when the gaolers are hand-in-glove with their convicts, and when humane doctors kill themselves owing to the falseness of their position.

"Consistency" makes an amusingly ingenious point against the Archbishop's advocacy of open churches. What would be the good, asks this correspondent of the *Times*, of opening Protestant churches on week-days? for—

> As the Church of England does not inculcate belief in the Real Presence, nor allow the reservation of the elements, it is difficult to see why a church should be regarded as a more appropriate place for private devotion on week-days than any other building. The example of the Roman Catholics is often quoted, but it should be remembered that the central dogma of Roman Catholic worship is the Real Presence of our Lord in the Eucharist, which is always reserved in the churches.

We do not suppose that "Consistency" means his objection seriously. But if any one is inclined to take it so, we may venture to ask, how many of the weekday visitors to Catholic churches are drawn there by the dogma of the Real Presence? Besides, let us admit that "a Protestant church is not (doctrinally) a more appropriate place for private devotion on week-days than other building:" but, practically, what other buildings are there available?

"Your correspondent who abused the Chelsea roads in Eaton-square and Belgravia should have learned the boundaries of the London boroughs (writes a vestryman) before he attacked poor Chelsea for its roads. Chelsea ends at Sloane-square. Belgravia is in St. George's, Hanover-square. As for the Embankment, it is managed by the Metropolitan Board of Works."

Mr. Watherston in a letter to the *Times* this morning makes out a strong case—which, however, has one weak point—for the abolition of class distinctions on the metropolitan lines. Last year, he says, the Metropolitan, the Metropolitan District, and the North London carried between them, exclusive of season ticket holders:—

First class passengers	6,827,238
Second ,, ,,	21,480,412
Third ,, ,,	106,024,918

But what Mr. Watherston fails to see is the extent to which his exclusion

of season tickets vitiates the argument. The holders of these tickets numbered last year 397,719; but the question is, how many times did each of them travel? Say that half of them were third-class ticket-holders. That leaves nearly 200,000 first and second season tickets, each of which represents probably from 50 to 100 ordinary passengers. If so, the number of first and second class passengers given by Mr. Watherston above should be doubled. Nevertheless, the abolition of class distinctions is rapidly becoming a question of practical railway politics. "The time had not come yet," said the chairman of the pioneer company, the Midland yesterday, "though it might come shortly, when only one class of carriage would exist."

The weather is not propitious for bathing, but, whether it is hot or cold, the boys of North London have good reason to complain of the way in which they are being driven from pillar to post by the authorities. Last week, at Dalston, several boys were fined for bathing in the Regent's Canal, and when they asked where the boys could bathe the police replied, in the river Lea. Acting on this official intimation, the boys went to the river Lea, and bathed there. The result is that the Lea Conservancy Board is now prosecuting them for a breach of the by-laws, which forbid bathing in the Lea. Where then are the lads to bathe? The answer, we suppose, is, Nowhere. Then, after having barred all bathing-places, the people who make by-laws and inflict fines will complain of the other people who have to obey them of being dirty.

"Betsy" proves a great attraction at the Criterion Theatre. The character of Mr. Burnand's amusing play can hardly be better described than in the apt phrase "Criterion comedy." It is remarkably well acted all round. In Miss Lottie Venne the management has secured as good a Betsy as could be found; and Mr. Blakeley again proves himself to be one of our best exponents of irascibility. His "old men" are most artistic pieces of acting. The play altogether goes in the merriest fashion; and an evening spent in Mr. Wyndham's bright little theatre affords as cheerful a contrast to the bleak August weather without as the heart of man can desire.

HOW BREWERS SWINDLE PUBLICANS.

The Confessions of a Victim.

The general public, which is given to much abuse of the publican, knows little of the secrets of our prison house. Some clue to the "dark secret" of our calling may be gained by those who attend one of our metropolitan courts on what proves to be licence transfer day, when they will find the transfers for a period of little more than two months in that one court alone will average two hundred. As such changes cannot be paralleled in any other trade or half-dozen trades in the kingdom, it is obvious there must be something exceptional in the position of very many retail publicans which necessitates this, and which maintains such a host of go-betweens who, in the form of public-house brokers, live and move and have their being in transfers.

The ease of transfers is the secret by which the brewer fleeces the publican. Hundreds, if not thousands of fully-licensed and beer houses throughout the United Kingdom would shut up in a very few months from absolute inability to do a paying trade if left to themselves, cut off from the oversight and control if not ownership of the brewers. In this connection many a man has had to curse the day when, after saving, say, from £100 to £500, he has been allured by plausible advertisements, to invest in what he is led to believe "a very desirable public-house," in which, after doing a period of struggle, he finds the distillers, brewers, and agents come in for "their" claims in full, while he has to retire thoroughly plucked, and another victim is substituted for him, to go through the same sad process of struggle, disappointment, and loss. This is no fancy picture or effort of the imagination. The process has been going on for many years—is going on now, and the terrible burden of slow, inevitable ruin is being borne by thousands of mute publicans in the metropolis and throughout the country, who, but for the dread of damaging their chance of getting out of it and offending their taskmasters, could bear overwhelming testimony to the truth of these lines.

The responsibility for this state of things in this class of houses mainly rests with the brewers. They invest in free or leasehold licensed premises, and the competition for privileged spots to increase the output of beer leads in too many cases to the payment of fancy prices for the ownership of such licensed houses. For such premises the brewers continue to accept tenant after tenant, utterly regardless of the fact, of which they are fully cognisant, that tenant after tenant leaves the place after incurring losses inevitable in the circumstances—the only anxiety of the brewers being that the cash payment on the entry of a new tenant will meet the amount accumulated in their books against the old one. Case after case which the writer has had recently brought under his notice demonstrates this. Rarely, too, does the purchaser of this class of property find the returns of the house on which he enters anything like what the agents and others have so positively assured him, or what in many cases he finds in the brewers' books.

A system has grown up, and is peculiarly flagrant at the present time, of creating a fictitious appearance of trade for selling purposes, to which it is feared many agents and some brewers lend themselves. This is done in many ways, not unfrequently by some unscrupulous fellow—and there are many in London who make a trade of this—being put into a decayed place for a few months, who makes some showy alterations and keeps a gang of loafers hanging about imbibing gratis beer, to give an appearance of business to the place—until, misled by assurances that he is going into a "little gold mine," the victim is found, and left to find out at his leisure he has been taken in and hopelessly ruined. Some men moving on a higher plane—the owners, it may, be of several houses—make a trade of buying and selling licensed property. One of the houses is put out for sale. The beer and spirits consumed on other premises is debited to the house on the sale list in the brewers' books—we will not say by their connivance, although they are complaisant and generous to good customers. This bait takes. The house, by most unimpeachable (!) record in the brewers' ledger, is doing a roaring trade, and the victim is landed and finds himself hooked to misfortune. Not a few would give it a less polite and more Saxon y emphatic name. This sort of thing is matter of notoriety in the trade all over the country. The ready victims are, however, unfortunately, plentiful, as there are always men from all trades and professions with small capital, eager for an investment in the hope of being able to squeeze a livelihood out of their little all. Consequently, licences that are worse than useless, and ought to be cancelled from their inherent worthlessness, are kept alive by being passed from victim to victim as one after the other gets drained of his capital, which filters into the pockets of agents and brewers.

It is worth remembering in any dealing with the laws affecting the liquor trade that this enormous, and let me say nefarious, traffic revolves around the present form of licence, and the facility with which the brewers and distillers can absolutely control it. Nor is this all. As if to spoil the last chance of an incoming tenant, in many cases a lease purchased by the brewer is transferred with all the brewer's expenses in getting it added on, and mortgages for the amount bearing interest are fixed on the tenant, who at the same time is tied from having his beer anywhere else.

One friend assures me, and his experience in the inquiry but confirms my own, that recently he had thoughts of a public-house, and carefully went over the returns and burdens attached to over one hundred houses of all descriptions in and around London, and could not find one in the lot that as an experienced man of business he could say was a sound investment, all being overburdened and tied by claims of distillers and brewers; little being left for the tenant but the sorry task of keeping the stone rolling for the profit of others, with the prospect that in his uphill exertions the stone would ultimately prove beyond his strength, and roll back and crush him. We could go on for long, giving authentic cases demonstrating the rottenness in the value of not a little licensed property for which the tenant is responsible for from £100 to £10,000. If retail publicans could but be induced to give their experience in this connection to the press, something would be gained by the public to enable the trade to be put on a better footing, and not kept the mere creature of a wealthy few.

Another element has for some time been operating with disastrous effect among the lower-class houses in London, the staple trade of which is fourpenny and porter. The rigid enforcement of the Beer Adulteration Act doubtless suits the brewers, and is a very proper and salutary thing in itself, but if not evaded destroys the possibility of a London beer-seller making any profit in his trade. The price for porter and ale if retailed as it comes from the brewery, with the long pull for half pints which has become so universal in the London trade, leaves little or nothing to meet expenses, and the beerseller must either add to the porter and ale—running the risk of fines under the Excise law—or continue week after week—under an unsympathized-with sweating system—labouring without profit, with the certainty that the ever-increasing beer account accumulating in the brewer's books is hastening the day when he will have to walk out penniless, while the brewer's manager shrugs his shoulders, regrets the hapless one's ill luck, and then stands by another to see that he signs the deeds and documents properly which decree that other to the same fate as his predecessor.

What, then, is the point of all this?

Not, we opine, that the liquor traffic should be suppressed. That we believe, is not on the cards. But we do say that as a step in the direction of dealing more effectually with the licensing system, something drastic ought to be done to weaken, if not altogether to break, the bondage in which the licenses are held by distillers and brewers. As going a long way towards this we plead that bogus houses which are continually changing hands, and by that continual change proving that by no possibility can they afford an honest living to any tenant, should forfeit their right to exist. This would speedily cancel throughout the United Kingdom thousands of licensed houses, the very poverty-stricken condition of which makes them the centres of temptation to illegality and crime, and many well-meaning, industrious men would be kept from such illusive investments—saved from drifting to poverty, and in many cases saved from something worse, and preserved for the public good.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

In prosecuting the publishers of translations of Zola's novels, England has been forestalled in America. The sellers of Zola have been arrested by wholesale in Tennessee, and are now under trial as purveyors of indecent literature. This news reached New York, says the *Critic*, on the same day on which it was heard that M. Zola had been made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. The coincidence aptly illustrates the rival views that are taken of M. Zola's work.

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Among the more important books that will appear between now and November are the following—the seventh volume of Mr. Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," Lord Westbury's Life, a new novel by Mrs. F. H. Burnett ("The Pretty Sister of Jose"), and "The Last Voyage" of Lady Brassey. This will be a very sumptuous volume, profusely illustrated.

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Here are a few personal items:—Mr. Russell Lowell has been staying with Lord Tennyson at Farringford. Mr. Ruskin, who has been at work for some time at Beauvais, has since been in Paris, and is now going to Italy. Professor Freeman is laid up with a severe bronchial attack. Mr. Leslie Stephen, who had been far from well, has derived much benefit from the holiday he has been taking.

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A sketch of the life of Scheffel, author of "The Trumpeter of Säkkingen" and "Ekkehard," will be published this month, from the pen of Professor Joseph Stöckle.

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It is said that the literary result of Mr. Carnegie's recent coaching trip will be a book by Mr. Blaine, who, it will be remembered, was one of the party.

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It is not often that an author's first work goes like fire. But it happens sometimes, as is shown by the experience of Mr. Lowell, who is credited (says the *Publishers' Circular*) with the following story:—

The cost of publishing his first book, runs this story, was borne entirely by Mr. Lowell himself, the edition being a plain but substantial one of five hundred copies. The author felt the usual pride in his achievement, and hoped for almost immediate fame, but only a few copies of the work were sold. Soon after a fire occurred in the publishing house where the volumes were stored, and they were destroyed. As the publisher carried a full insurance on the stock, Mr. Lowell was able to realize the full cash value of his venture, and he had the satisfaction of saying that the entire edition was exhausted.

* * * * *

I regret to hear that the German poet and author Friedrich Hofmann, who was also editor-in-chief of the *Gartenlaube*, has just died at Leipzic.

* * * * *

"In my opinion," said M. Renan the other day, "France will perish in a literary sense because of her young writers. It is impossible to write well before the age of forty." The saying is a striking one; and in this age of premature ambitions and hasty production it is worthy of much aceeptance. But it is hardly true. Rousseau did not write the *Nouvelle Héloise*, indeed, until he was forty-two; but Pascal wrote the *Provincial Letters* when he was thirty-three. Herrick did not publish his *Hesperides* till he was nearly sixty; but Shelley died at thirty. Dante did not finish the *Inferno* till he was fifty; but Goethe had written much of *Faust* before he was twenty-seven. "In seed-time learn, in harvest-time teach;" but different minds mature at different ages.

* * * * *

. observe that Mr. Edmund Yates has discontinued the announcement which he has for some months been reiterating weekly in the most prominent position in the *World* to the effect that he—*moi-même* and no other—is the responsible editor of that paper. This unusual insistence has been variously attributed to jealousy of Mr. Broadley or of Mr. Frank Hill, who with Mr. Yates make up the somewhat motley trio who conduct the oldest organ of metropolitan gossip. It is strange to find an ex-editor of the *Daily News* in close conjunction with the founder and protomartyr of Society Journalism. Mr. Hill was always held to be a pattern of journalistic propriety—a distinction which Mr. Yates has never professed to claim. Truly the conjunction is so marvellous that I doubt if it will last long.

* * * * *

What is meant by being in "a destitute condition"? Out of twenty-two new pensioners in the Civil List just issued nineteen are so described. To the ordinary reader the phrase in question will probably be taken in a sense similar to that in which it is understood by poor-law guardians. But clearly this is not Mr. Smith's meaning. Last year he described as in a "destitute condition" a lady to whom a pension of a hundred and fifty pounds a year had been previously awarded. Two eminent sculptors are also described as in a "destitute condition." How will they like it? Dr. Johnson threatened to throw up his pension, worth some six hundred a year nowadays, considering himself compromised by the grant of a pension to Sheridan. But what would have been the doctor's indignation if he had found himself labelled as a pauper in company with some twenty other pensioners in a "destitute condition"? Yet not long before he obtained his pension, he had been consigned twice to durance vile for debts unpaid.

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Meanwhile there is nothing to prevent the recurrence of such abuses and scandals as those which have lately attracted a good deal of attention. To suppose that pensioners, when their circumstances have somewhat improved, will feel themselves in honour bound to resign what has been given, at least in part, as a reward for their own or somebody else's merit, is expecting too much of human nature. A remedy may be, however, suggested. Fellowships at the universities are now usually restricted by a limit of seven years; and various advantages might follow if—except perhaps in the case of persons of advanced age—Civil List Pensions were granted for a similar term.

X. Y. Z.

At Home and Abroad.

The King and Queen of Portugal are now staying at Ischl as the Emperor of Austria's guests.

The King of the Belgians, who is at present travelling in the Scottish Highlands, yesterday visited places of interest in Inverness.

The Nile, on Thursday, fell eight centimetres at Wady Halfa. There is, however, sufficient water in Fayoum to supply all requirements.

The sham fight in connection with the Aldershot manœuvres was continued yesterday, the Volunteers in camp taking part in the operations.

Farnborough station, on the Reading branch of the South Eastern Railway was yesterday destroyed by fire.

The health of the Queen of Greece, who was recently delivered of a son, has lately caused some apprehension. It is stated, however, that her physicians have now declared her to be out of danger.

The evictions on the property of Mr. Byrne, near New Ross, Wexford, were resumed yesterday. Six evictions were carried out, the only show of resistance being that in some places the roads were partially blocked with trees.

The expected proceedings at Kilkee did not take place yesterday. Two of the evicted tenants appeared, but the sheriff was not present, and the prosecutions were adjourned.

Mr. Ritchie, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, will take the chair at the 224th anniversary festival of the Scotitsh Corporation, to be held on St. Andrew's Day next, November 30.

Robert James Chrispia, a footman in the service of Lord Wilton, was charged at Hammersmith police-court with assaulting a detective named Cooper. The magistrate imposed a penalty of £10.

The Sultan has refused to sanction the loan of £T1,400,000 negotiated with the Imperial Ottoman Bank by the late Finance Minister, Mahmoud Djelal-ed-DinPasha, as his Majesty thinks the conditions too onerous. The directors of the bank have been requested to reconsider their proposals.

The successor of M. Constans as Governor-General of the Indo-Chinese districts under the protectorate of France will be either M. Granet, the former Minister of Posta and Telegraphs. or M. Myre de Vilers, at present Resident-General in Madagascar.

The death is announced of M. Antoine Carenon, the "father" of the Paris Liberal Protestants. After a pastorate at Agen, he became manager of the Société Biblique at Paris. He resigned that post in order to take the lead in the Liberal Protestant Union.

The Governor of Galicia has thought proper to dissolve the Association of Veterans of 1863, a club consisting of patriots who had fought in the last Polish rebellion. The existence of this club has always been viewed with great displeasure by Russia.

Herr Schönerer, the anti-Semitic politician, who was lately sentenced to four months' imprisonment for making a *fracas* in a newspaper office, is to surrender at Vienna to-day to undergo his punishment. There is some apprehension of popular disturbances.

Mr. Alexander Edward Miller, Q.C., one of the Railway Commissioners, has received intimation that he will not be reappointed to the office consequent upon the passing of the statute reconstituting the tribunal of which he was a member.

The coroner for Brixton was informed last evening of the death of a lad, named Alfred William Oakley, seventeen years of age, who, while ascending the steeple of St. John the Divine, Vassall-road, had become giddy and fallen 84 feet.

M. Busson Billault, son of Billault, Napoleon III.'s Minister, and himself for a few weeks Minister, died on Thursday near Nantes, at the age of sixty-five. When the war of 1870 broke out he was President of the Corps Legislatif, and when the Palikao Cabinet succeeded M. Ollivier he had a seat in it, but Sedan put an end to the Empire and the Cabinet.

The manœuvres at Aldershot were continued yesterday, and there was a pretty display of military tactics, in which the metropolitan volunteers, with volunteers from other counties, had a goodly share. The fight was stopped by Sir A. Alison at a critical moment, and the day's work concluded with a march past.

Application was made before Mr. Justice Gibson, in Dublin, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring up Thomas Smith, now in Dundalk gaol for an offence under the Crimes Act, in order that the conviction might be quashed on the ground that the warrant of committal was illegal. His lordship was of opinion that the warrant was good, and dismissed the appeal.

The proceedings instituted against Colonel Turner and other officials engaged in the evictions on the Vandeleur estate were brought on yesterday at Kilkee petty sessions. An adjournment was granted, the Crown solicitor remarking that he had no doubt the magistrates would dismiss the cases as frivolous.

The London correspondent of the *York Herald*, in denying a rumour that Sir Charles Warren will succeed Sir Hercules Robinson at the Cape, adds:—"Radicals of the type of Cuninghame-Graham, Conybeare, and Saunders, will be furious when they hear that the head of the force which they have so often desperately defied is likely to obtain a substantial increase of salary before the end of the year."

Nothing of any moment appears to have been done yesterday in connection with the naval manœuvres, but the intelligence that Admiral Tryon, who was taking in coal at Lough Swilly, had left the Irish coast has been satisfactory to those on board the defending fleet, which is now believed to be steaming up the North Sea, leaving one of the fast cruisers and three torpedo-boats to look after the Downs.

A mass meeting of colliers in the employ of the Ebbw Vale Iron and Coal Company was held yesterday for the purpose of hearing the reply given to a deputation which waited on the manager with reference to the employment of contractors and the dismissal of one of the men. After hearing the reply the men, numbering 1,500, resolved to strike. This result will affect the iron and steel works, and may ultimately cause about 6,000 men to be thrown idle.

DEAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page illustrated book on Deafness, Noises in the Head: how they may be cured at your Home. Post free, 3*d*.—Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 21, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 4*s*. 11*d*. per quarter.

THE APPALLING ATLANTIC DISASTER.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

Full particulars of the collision on the Nova Scotia coast on Tuesday last between the steamers *Geiser* and *Thingvalla*, both of the Danish Thingvalla line, have been forwarded by the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*. The story of the disaster is one of the most remarkable in ocean records. The *Thingvalla* cleared from Copenhagen on August 1, and from Christiansand on August 4. She was bound for New York, was in charge of Captain S. Laub, and carried a large number of Swedes and Danes. The iron steamer *Geiser* left New York for Copenhagen on Saturday, in command of Captain Carl W. Moller. She was loaded with general merchandise, and had ninety-one passengers and a crew of fifty-seven men. Nothing occurred of an eventful character until Tuesday morning, just before daybreak, when they were south of Sable Island about thirty miles.

A TERRIFIC CRASH AND A TREMENDOUS SHOCK.

The weather was what mariners term "nasty." The sky was black as ink, and a fine, misty rain had been falling for hours. There was a high swell also, and some of the seas swept the decks and made the big craft labour considerably. The two steamers approached each other, unknown to the officers on the bridges. The first intimation of danger they had was when the veil of night was rent asunder, revealing the awful situation. The steamers were so close that the collision was only a matter of a few moments. The *Geiser's* helm was jammed to starboard, and the *Thingvalla's* to port, while the engines were promptly reversed. The alarm had barely been given to the officers below, and they were not fairly awake, and nearly all the passengers and many of the crew were fast asleep, when the prow of the *Thingvalla*, towering high above her sister ship, plunged into the starboard side of the *Geiser* with a terrific crash and a tremendous shock.

"THEN SHRIEKED THE TIMID, AND STOOD STILL THE BRAVE."

The scenes that followed no pen can describe. There was a momentary stillness, and then the hoarse cries of men mingled with the agonizing screams of women and the wails of children were heard distinctly above the roaring wind. The interlocked vessels separated in a few minutes, and the rift of light which betokened the breaking of day disclosed in a measure the damage done. In both steamers there was a hole in the side. That of the *Geiser* was large enough to drive three elephants through abreast. The forward cabin had been smashed like a paper box, and it is believed that a score or more slumbering passengers were killed outright or battered into insensibility. The bow of the *Thingvalla* was broken some distance below the deck and torn open to the water line, making a gap not less than 25 feet square. It made her bow look in the early morning light like the stern of a vessel with her rudder gone, and a big block of the hull chopped away. When the *Thingvalla's* bow was withdrawn by the reverse action of the wheel, one of the officers of the *Geiser* was discovered clinging to the anchor chains. He afterwards told a thrilling story of his narrow escape.

"DISAPPEARED LIKE A CHIP IN THE VORTEX OF NIAGARA."

After the collision there was a perfect panic among those on both steamships, especially on the *Geiser*. She began to take in water through the big sluice-way in her side at a rate that meant only one thing. Captain Moller did his best to control the crew and clear away the lifeboats and other life-saving apparatus, but there was so much excitement that he was only partly successful. The life-raft was launched, and there was a scramble to get to it. Many men leaped into the sea to reach it, and a few women and children were lowered to it in safety. There was such a rush for the lifeboats that the seamen were hampered in their work, and in two cases at least the davits were broken at one end, and the boats became suspended and useless. A large number of the frantic persons had the presence of mind to find life-belts and put them on before jumping overboard. To the survivors and those on board the *Thingvalla* it seemed barely five minutes after the collision that the *Geiser* settled, and, after rocking to and fro like a cradle, disappeared like a chip in the vortex of the Niagara whirlpool. The life-raft with its human freight and many persons struggling in the water were engulfed. The raft came to the surface again, but there was no one on it.

Captain Laub, of the *Thingvalla*, no sooner discovered that his steamer was in danger of sinking than he ordered the lifeboats to be lowered and manned, and tossed into the ocean a large number of life-belts. These prompt measures were the means of saving many lives, but only the minority of those imperilled. The *Thingvalla's* boats cruised about the spot where the *Geiser* went down until long after sunrise, and until there was no longer any hope of rescuing more persons. The steamer *Wieland* subsequently came up and took on board the survivors of the *Geiser* and the *Thingvalla's* passengers.

THE STORY OF THE OFFICER ON WATCH.

The third officer, Jorgin D. Petersen, of the *Geiser*, who was the officer on the watch when the terrible accident took place, tells a thrilling story:—"No sooner had I gone upon the bridge than the crash came. The steamer struck us amidships, but I knew nothing about the *Thingvalla's* presence until the collision occurred. I ran down on deck and tried to assist in making clear the first boat I came to. As soon as the boat got down to the water it capsized. Almost as soon as the collision occurred the captain, who had been below in his berth, was on the bridge and in command. After the first boat capsized I went to assist the second boat to get clear of the vessel. Before I got to the boat a number of boatmen and passengers were trying to get it off. This also capsized when it got to the water. All this happened within a very few minutes. The vessel was beginning to sink very rapidly. There was but little confusion on deck at the time, although all the passengers seemed to be trying to save themselves. I ran forward on the deck and found some assistant engineers and firemen trying to get away the life raft. At this moment the vessel began to sink with terrible rapidity, and the people were jumping overboard. There was nothing to stay on the steamer for now, and I jumped overboard too.

"SAVE EVERYBODY ELSE FIRST."

When I came to the surface there was no trace of the *Geiser*. All vestiges of her had disappeared. I swam about, as did a number of others. About the first thing I came to was an upturned boat, with a number of people clinging to it for their lives. I swam past this, and the next thing I came to was also an upturned boat. After I had been clinging to it a very little while I heard somebody shouting out. The semi-darkness prevented me from seeing who it was. I thought I recognized the captain's voice, and grabbed a life-belt. I threw it to him. He missed it. I grabbed another, and he missed this too. He caught the third one, and then with the aid of two oars that I found floating on the water, I assisted him to the upturned boat, and we all clung to it. As soon as the *Thingvalla* pulled out of the collision she began to assist in saving life. One of her boats came to us, but the captain said, "No; save everybody else first." The captain was the last man to leave the sinking ship. He stayed upon the bridge until the ship went down, and when it did he went down with it. We were finally picked up by the *Thingvalla*.

SPLINTERING THE TIMBERS LIKE MATCHES.

Peter Jorgensen, the second officer of the *Geiser*, had a most remarkable escape, which he describes as follows:—"I was asleep in my berth, when I was awakened by a terrific crash. As I opened my eyes I saw the bow of a steamer, which afterwards proved to be the *Thingvalla*, ploughing its way right through my state room, splintering the timbers and deck beam of my vessel like matches. It flashed through my mind that the only chance of safety was in getting aboard that steamer. To stay where I was meant being crushed to death in my bunk or being drowned. When the vessel went down I did not have time to reflect. I jumped out of my berth. When I struck the floor I saw the anchor chains of the *Thingvalla* right in front of me. I grabbed hold of them and clung to them. As she drew away from the *Geiser* I got over her bow, and was safe."

AN ALLEGATION OF LAX DISCIPLINE.

John R. Dunlop, of Brooklyn, who was a passenger on the *Thingvalla*, says:—"There was very lax discipline among the officers of that vessel during the voyage. The officers on the watch repeatedly left the bridge without an officer for four or five minutes at a time. I particularly observed the lack of discipline." He says that when heavy rain or fog came the officers on duty did not seem to appreciate the importance of giving signals immediately. Consequently in this instance they delayed until too late. "I believe (he adds) that the accident could have been avoided had our ship given warning."

THE NUMBER LOST.

The official list of the lost furnished by the steamship company is as follows:—"The *Geiser* had ninety-three passengers, forty-three crew. Seventy-nine of the passengers and twenty-six of the crew were drowned—105 in all.

THE POPE COMMEMORATION.

The last meeting of the Pope Commemoration Committee was held at the Twickenham Town Hall last night, under the presidency of Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff. The treasurer's report was submitted and adopted. There has been no pecuniary loss in connection with the recent water fete and loan museum, as was at one time feared; on the contrary, a good round sum has been netted for the funds of the Twickenham Free Library. It was decided that this money should be laid out in the purchase of standard works concerning Pope and the literature of his period, the selection of books to be made by the officers of the committee, assisted by the experience of Mr. Austin Dobson and other specialists. Other reports of an equally roseate character were presented; and a number of votes of thanks were passed, those to Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, the president, and to Mr. H. R. Tedder, the hon. secretary, being received in an especially cordial manner.

A resolution was passing expressing regret that the monument in Twickenham parish church, erected by Pope to his father and mother, and on which his own death is recorded, is concealed by the organ. The Committee further expressed a hope that this interesting monument and the grave stone of the poet, which is also concealed, may both be brought into view should any alterations in the present arrangement of the church make this possible.

We may remark that a revised edition of the catalogue has now been issued, printed and bound in a style befitting its permanent interest. Each copy sold will augment the sum set apart for the gift to the Twickenham Free Library, and it is therefore hoped that the sale may be a large one. The price of the book is half a crown, and we believe it can be obtained at the office of the *Richmond and Twickenham Times*, Richmond.

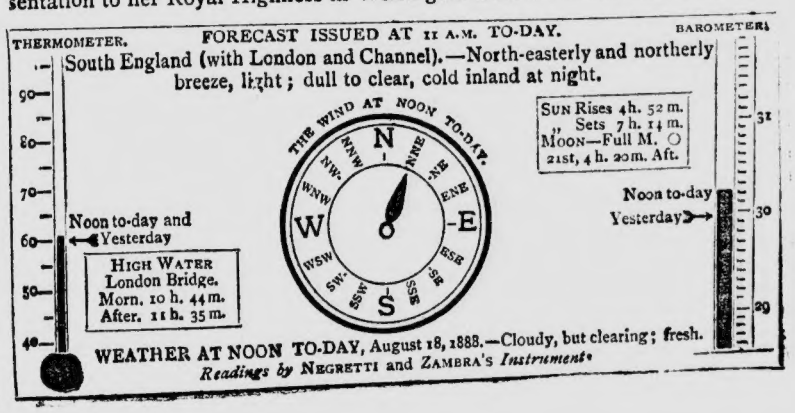
THE PROSECUTION OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

The Archdeacon of Taunton proposes that a meeting should be held in London on the day of the reassembling of Parliament (November 6), to consider the propriety of obtaining signatures to the following declaration:—

We, the undersigned priests, deacons, and people of the Church of England, are persuaded, and do hereby declare that proceedings at law in respect of the manner of worship of God in cathedrals, churches, and chapels of the Church of England have not only no tendency to promote unity, or to permit peace, but are under every aspect actively and increasingly injurious to both alike. And we make this declaration irrespectively of and apart from any conclusions or judgments, general or particular, to which we may have come touching any one or more of the particulars in dispute.

BOUND IN GOLD.

Though there may be "nothing like leather," most people, says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, will be of opinion that Mr. Pritchard Morgan has devised a binding for a book better than the choicest Morocco or the stoutest Cordova. The Princess of Wales has accepted the dedication of "A History and Geography of Wales for the Young," by an owner of Welsh land, about to be issued; and Mr. Pritchard Morgan is binding a copy for presentation to her Royal Highness in Welsh gold from his mines near Dolgelly.



NOTICE.

A Story of Modern Life, by Mr. Grant Allen, entitled "Dr. Palliser's Patient," will begin to appear in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *on Monday next, the 20th inst., and will run from day to day until completed on Tuesday, August 28.*

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.—To-day being the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Wolkenstein and the members of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy will proceed to Ropscha, near Krasnoe Selo, on a visit to the Czar.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.—The *Herald* states that it has reason to believe that the recent article of the *Nord* reviving the Schleswig-Holstein question, which elicited a rejoinder from the *North German Gazette*, was one of the effusions in which the *Nord* frequently indulges on its own responsibility.

The *Novoe Vremya*, referring to the Emperor William's speech at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, says that the point of his remarks can only have been directed against France, and that his Majesty's utterances cannot be interpreted as referring to the Schleswig-Holstein question.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S MOVEMENTS.

AMIENS, August 17 (Midnight.)—General Boulanger, who was to have stayed the night at Moreuil, returned here unexpectedly this evening. His train, on arriving at Moreuil, was received with mingled cheers and hisses. The town is occupied by troops. The General will proceed to Albert to-morrow.

At Corbi to-day a Boulangist fired twice with a revolver at a magistrate. The man was arrested and brought up for examination. Baron de Matteville has been discovered distributing money among the soldiers at Moreuil, and has been arrested and sent to the prison at Montdidier.

HAYTI AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Mr. Hitney, Secretary of the Navy, has given orders for a war vessel to proceed to Hayti for the protection of American interests.

AMERICAN RAILWAY RATES.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The Chicago and Lake Shore Railway has decided to reduce its rates for the carriage of grain to the Middle and Western States. This change will not affect the through rate from Chicago to the seaboard.

THE REPORTED CONVERSION OF PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

The *Freeman's Journal* London correspondent, referring to the contradiction of the report that Princess Christian was about to become a Catholic, says: "It is an undoubted fact that a change of religion in the case of her Royal Highness was imminent down to a few days ago, but it is said that the Queen has stepped in to dissuade her daughter from the conversion, and those who profess to know say that for the moment, at all events, her Majesty has succeeded."

The Exchange Telegraph Company have authority for saying that Cardinal Manning believes that the statement as to the conversion of the Princess Christian to the Roman Catholic faith is utterly without foundation.

DEFYING MR. BALFOUR AND HIS OFFICIALS.

A LETTER FROM FATHER MCFADDEN.

Father McFadden, the imprisoned priest in Londonderry gaol, has managed to smuggle an extraordinary letter of great length from his cell to the outside world. He mentions that the gaol spies and rummagers discovered the previous channel by which he communicated to the world his replies to Mr. Balfour's slanders. On the 7th inst. an attempt made by him to send out a letter was discovered, and a long despatch was seized. Another letter he wrote next day shared the same fate, the previous seizure not having been made known to him. He has now opened a new channel of communication, and defies the authorities to detect it, After the seizure of the letters Father McFadden was summoned before the Prison Board to explain, and suspicion was removed from a number of innocent officials and others. Father McFadden proceeds to say that he is deprived of all papers except the *Catholic Press*, a weekly London paper, and that he is now living on prison fare, having refused to change the hotel which supplied his food, and that so far as personal comforts are concerned—except the little extra furnishing and bed in his cell—he is on a level with the most abandoned criminal in the gaol.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.—CAPTURE OF PENZANCE.

The *Calypso* arrived off Mount's Bay at about 5.30 this morning, and landed two boats' crews about seven o'clock, which proceeded to the coastguard station and other public buildings, and captured the town of Penzance. The coastguard were on the watch, and observed the enemy entering the bay. The *Calypso* remained in the bay until 8.30.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON SUNDAY CLOSING.

Speaking from the chair at the annual meeting of the York Diocesan Church Temperance Society, held at York yesterday, his Grace the Archbishop of York, referring to the Sunday-closing question, said he would not have a public-house where mere drink was sold open on a Sunday if he could help it. He was the last to wish to curtail the freedom of any man whatever, or to make special laws for those who were less favoured than himself, but he did say that the English Sunday was the greatest blessing to the people, and that anything which took the blessing away and interfered with the true uses of the Sabbath was a great evil and wrong, and an invasion of the right of the people. He did not interfere with freedom except in the name of freedom, and he warned them that if they desecrated the Sabbath and allowed places of amusement and public-houses to be opened, and brought it down to the level of other days, they would lose it altogether. It was only the religious sanction which guarded it and kept it, and if they allowed that to be tampered with they would have the French Sunday, with workmen working rather harder than on other days up to two o'clock in order to get a holiday in the afternoon. The working classes were beginning to suspect this, and the agitation against Sunday would not prosper with them.

THE FIRST FESTIVAL OF LABOUR.

CO-OPERATORS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

To-day, what Mr. G. J. Holyoake calls "the First National Festival of Labour in England" was held in the Crystal Palace, where several exhibitions of products of co-operative organizations were opened.

In opening the festival, Mr. Holyoake declared in what way and on what principles the co-operators seek a better fortune for the workers.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM THE OUTCOME OF CAPITALISM.

The reason (he said) why this is the first public Festival of Labour is that hitherto labour has had little to rejoice about. We answer the question put by the Bishop of Wakefield in his Dewsbury Congress sermon—Capital has been too much for Labour. We are no enemies to capital. What we want is to get a moderate share of it into the hands of those who earn it. Labour cannot thrive without capital, nor can capital gain a penny without labour. Therefore, since both are needful for the production of profit, both should share it. Wages are not an instalment of profit, they being but the mere cost of fuel necessary to keep the human engine in working condition while profits are made. The doctrine we proclaim is that labour has the same right to a share of profit as capital has to its interest. The ordinary outcome of capitalism is seen in the sweating system. It gives to the workman the wages of misery and leaves him to perish when it no longer needs his services. It denies any legal or moral right of labour to participate in profit. Many generous employers show more consideration, and often pay wages in full when they make no profit. This is Employers' Socialism, which is no more respectable than State Socialism, since it subjects those who accept it to the humiliation of existing by sufferance and charity.

"AND THE POOR WOULD CEASE IN THE LAND."

Co-operators object to live by charity. They make no complaint of the aggressiveness of capital—that means feebleness; they make no supplication for better treatment—that means helplessness; but they decline to depend for subsistence upon the condescension of capitalists. They have found a better way. Here are to be seen the products of co-operative workshops, where workmen and workwomen employ their own capital, and loan what more they need at current rates of interest, and all the profit they make is equitably apportioned among those who earn it, by brain or hand. We show their work to-day and ask all honest purchasers to buy it. We make no war on property—we envy no man his riches. We ask no gift from the wealthy. All we ask is custom. We aim at honesty and excellence of workmanship—such as Mr. Ruskin would approve—he, the greatest friend of labour and equity that lives in England. Were all people who labour to share in the profits they earn, capitalists would be as rich as they ought to be, and every working man's family would be as rich as they wish to be: and the poor would cease in the land. We do not expect the principles we maintain to be accepted all at once. The millennium of capital came long ago—the millennium of labour is hardly yet in sight, and will come in ways unforeseen by us. Employers may, when they will, bind workmen to them by honourable concession, as some great employers have. Anyhow, the light of profit-sharing is at last dawning on English workshops. This is the meaning of our Festival of Labour.

DR. LANSDELL IN CENTRAL ASIA.

News has been received of Dr. Lansdell from Kuldja, within the Chinese frontier. From Baku, says the *Manchester Guardian*, he crossed the Caspian, and travelled by the new railway (as far as it was then finished) to Togai Robat, near Katte Kurgan, having broken the journey at Merv, Charjui, and Bokhara. At Merv he was the guest of Colonel Alikhanoff, chief of the district; at Charjui, of Colonel Tcharykoff, the Russian political agent: and at Bokhara, of the Emir, with whom our traveller had an audience, as in 1882, with the Emir's father. After staying a day or two at Samarkand, Dr. Lansdell posted to Tashkend, where he found to his dismay that his heavy luggage had not arrived. This caused a delay of some days before he posted forward to Vierny, utilizing the vacant time by making a detour to Issik Kul as far as Kara Kol, which town he has been the first English traveller to visit. Dr. Lansdell's journey on Russian soil was entirely satisfactory—the distance from Baku to Kuldja of 2,400 miles being accomplished 200 by steamer, 800 by railway, and 1,400 by tarantass and post-horses—the Russian officials everywhere giving him the kindest reception, and placing at his disposal, unasked, houses or apartments.

THE WALTHAMSTOW POISONING CASE.

This morning, at the Stratford petty sessions, William Barber, chemist's assistant, was again brought up on remand charged on suspicion of having caused the death of Annie Mary French, the wife of a provision dealer's manager, at Walthamstow, by administering to her a certain noxious drug on July 21 last. This is the fourth appearance of the accused before the magistrate. There now only remains to go on the depositions the evidence of Dr. Tidy (one of the official analysts to the Home Office, to whom the viscera was sent by the coroner for analysis) and the testimony of the police officers concerned in the arrest of Barber.

"ON ACCOUNT OF HIS EXCELLENT CHARACTER."

At the Derby county police-court yesterday, before the Hon. W. M. Jervis and other magistrates, George Glover Miles, a well-known auctioneer of the district, was summoned for indecently assaulting Mary Wynn, a young girl, aged about eleven, of Church-street, New Normanton, on Monday last. Mr. Bird defended, and, after evidence had been called, said he was sure no one in court was more sorry for what had occurred than Mr. Miles himself. He asked the bench not to inflict too heavy a penalty, and to be lenient on account of Mr. Miles's age and the excellent character he had always borne in Derby. The chairman said few more painful cases could have come before them. Defendant would be fined £5, including costs.

A THOUSAND POUNDS FOR A DOG.

The largest price ever given for a dog has this week been paid by Mr. J. K. Emmet, of Albany, New York, for the champion St. Bernard "Plinlimmon." The same gentleman has twice secured for his kennels the best St. Bernard of his day. Plinlimmon is now about five years old, and has never but once been beaten on the show bench, and that was regarded as a mistake on the part of the judge. He was bred by Mr. T. Hall, of Liverpool, and is a son of Pilgrim. When but a few weeks old he was sold for £30, and he was re-sold by his second owner within a few months for £200. He had already begun a remarkable career of success, and shortly afterwards he passed through one or two more hands, and was purchased by his late owner, Mr. S. W. Smith, of Leeds, for, it is said, £800.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE IN CHEYNE WALK.

Carlyle's house, says a London correspondent, has at last found a tenant, and the windows from which the philosopher looked forth upon a world which he did not regard too hopefully are this summer gay with scarlet geraniums. All through the winter and spring the home of the Chelsea sage looked the picture of desolation; indeed, it would then have been difficult to imagine a more dreary or neglected looking dwelling. But all that is changed to-day, and the place has suddenly become positively cheerful. It is devoutly to be hoped that the external aspect of Carlyle's house will not be altered.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

SURREY v. LANCASHIRE.

Surrey had a full day in the field yesterday at the Oval, and the eleven were seen to singular disadvantage. When the game was adjourned overnight the Northern team, who had to go in against Surrey complete innings of 294, had lost one wicket—Barlow's—in scoring 53 runs, so that the match was in a very even state at the resumption yesterday morning. The Lancashire cricketers, however, hit the Surrey bowling to all parts of the Oval, and put together the splendid score of 376 ere they were all dismissed. It was evidently a rare experience for the Surrey men to have to field out over 300 runs, and it must be said that they acquitted themselves very badly. Time after time the batsmen sent catches into ordinarily safe hands, and were missed with an irritating regularity that was simply marvellous. Surrey, when play ceased, had lost two wickets for 73, or 9 runs behind their opponents, with eight wickets to fall.

The third day's play was resumed at the Oval this morning. The weather was again dull and cold, and a very small attendance of spectators was present when the game opened. Surrey resumed their innings with Key, not out, 5, and Henderson, not out, 2, being opposed by Watson and Briggs. The scoring was slowly carried to 86, then Key who had only added 1 to his overnight's score, was caught Yates, b Watson for 6—86 for three. W. W. Read followed, and with Henderson playing carefully carried the score to 105. Then the former was easily caught by Tayler off Briggs for 9—105 for four. On M. Read joining Henderson, the former twice drove Watson to the boundary for 4, and by steady play the score rose to 117, then the new comer was cleverly caught and bowled by Briggs for 9—117 for five. Bowden came next. At 131 Bowden was caught by Steel off Briggs for 12—131 for six. Lohmann followed.

SURREY.—First Innings.

Shuter, b Watson	51	Henderson, c Pilling, b Watson	14
Abel, st Pilling, b Steel	54	Beaumont, st Pilling, b Watson	0
Lohmann, c Yates, b Steel	5	Trouncer, run out	16
Key, c Watson, b Briggs	10	Bowley, not out	0
W. W. Read, c Pilling, b Barlow	54	Extras	3
Bowden, b Briggs	13		
M. Read, l b w, b Briggs	74	Total	294

SURREY.—Second innings.

Abel, c Taylor, b Steel	27	Bowden, c Steel, b Briggs	12
Shuter, c Pilling, b Watson	38	Lohmann, not out	0
Key, c Yates, b Watson	6	Extras	1
W. W. Read, c Taylor, b Briggs	9		
M. Read, c and b Briggs	9	Total	131
Henderson, not out	29		

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings.

Barlow, l b w, b Lohmann	14	Eccles, b Lohmann	184
Sugg, c Trouncer, b Lohmann	4	Hornby, c Bowden, b Beaumont	4
Taylor, c Bowden, b Lohmann	14	Watson, b Beaumont	6
Briggs, c M. Read, b Beaumont	45	Pilling, not out	12
Steel, c Lohmann, b Beaumont	12	Extras	38
Crosfield, c and b Lohmann	43	Total	376
Yates, b Lohmann	0		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Briggs	34·1	17	57	3
Barlow	31	12	70	1
Steel	36	12	77	2

Surrey, First Innings

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Watson	45	22	63	3
Yates	6	2	13	0

Lancashire.—First innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lohmann	75	22	135	6
Bowley	27	10	44	0
Beaumont	57·1	33	67	4
Abel	10	8	25	0
W.W. Read	6	0	27	0
M. Read	6	3	13	0
Henderson	9	2	15	0
Trouncer	5	1	12	0

THE AUSTRALIANS v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

As the game at Nottingham stands at present the county men fully sustained the advantage they had gained on Thursday, and the Australians, with four good batsmen out, now want 286 runs to avoid a single innings defeat, so that the position is practically hopeless. In fairness to the Australians, however, it must be said that they did not have nearly such a good wicket to bat on as their opponents had done, the ground having crumbled in several places, and giving Attewell some nasty spots to pitch on. The weather at Nottingham yesterday was again most unfavourable for cricket, being cold and cheerless, but there was a capital attendance, over 3,000 people paying for admission. There was a slight fall of rain in the morning, and this may have in a small way accounted for the alteration in the condition of the wicket. Overnight, it may be remembered, Notts had scored 359 for the loss of six wickets, the last few batsmen yesterday adding 82 runs, Flowers and Attewell hitting in fine style. The total of 441 is the second highest innings made against the present Australian team, and is considerably the biggest made by any county eleven against our Colonial visitors. One very curious thing about the innings was that Turner for the first time in England, bowled without taking a wicket. The Australians could do little or nothing with the admirable bowling of Attewell, and their innings closed for 95, and the Australians had to follow on against the tremendous majority of 346, and in an hour and twenty minutes lost four wickets for 70 runs.

This match was resumed this morning. Score :—

NOTTS.—First Innings.

Scotton, b Woods	4	Shacklock, c Bannerman, b Ferris	2
Dixon, run out	49	Flowers, bowled Trott	62
Gunn, b Lyons	91	Richardson, st Blackham, b Trott	4
Barnes, c and b Woods	50	Sherwin, not out	2
Daft, b Ferris	34	Extras	21
Beves, c Worrall, b Ferris	42	Total	441
Attewell, c Edwards, b Ferris	40		

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

M'Donnel, c Dixon, b Barnes	1	Woods, b Attewell	9
Trott, c Dixon, b Attewell	13	Worrall, c and b Attewell	0
Edwards, c Barnes, b Attewell	0	Lyons, not out	19
Bannerman, c Barnes, b Attewell	16	Jarvis, b Attewell	14
Turner, c Dixon, b Attewell	10	Extras	2
Blackham, c Flowers, b Attewell	10	Total	95
Ferris, run out	1		

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.

Bannerman, b Dixon	20	Wood, out	11
Trott, b Barnes	5	M'Donnell, out	23
Blackham, b Dixon	12	Edward, not out	9
Lyons, c Shacklock, b Attewell	10	Ferris, out	1
Jarvis, not out	20	Total	127
Turner, out	16		

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. YORKSHIRE.

At Clifton yesterday the Yorkshiremen were batting from ten minutes past eleven until six o'clock, increasing in this time their overnight score of 35 for two wickets to 427 for eight wickets. The chief credit of this fine performance belonged to Louis Hall, who put together a wonderfully patient innings of 122, and was still not out at the call of time. He had gone in first with Ulyett on Thursday, and was then at the wicket three-quarters of an hour. Yesterday morning he was two hours and fifty minutes and three hours and five minutes afterwards, so that his stay at the wickets has already extended over six hours and forty minutes. Peel will not bat, so there is only one wicket to fall.

This match was continued this morning at Clifton College. The Yorkshire innings closed for 461, 213 ahead of their opponents. Hall played right through the innings, which lasted seven hours; Hall, not out, 129.

SUSSEX v. HAMPSHIRE.

This match was brought to a conclusion yesterday at Brighton, Sussex gaining a decisive victory beating Hampshire by an innings and 63 runs.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club race yesterday was for the cup presented by the Commodore, the Marquis of Exeter. The course was round the Isle of Wight. There sailed the *Yarana*, *Neptune*, *Petronella*, *Mary*, *Mohawk*, *Condor*, and *Irex*. They started with a splendid breeze at ten o'clock, and circumnavigated the island, a distance of over fifty miles, in less than five hours. The *Irex* arrived at 2 h. 50 m. 41 sec., and won the cup. The *Yarana* won the second prize of £20.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord and Lady Cranbourne left Charing-cross station to-day by the 9.40 A.M. Paris express train, viâ Folkestone and Boulogne, for Royat.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS INACTIVE.—VALUES WEAK.

There is only a very quiet demand for accommodation in the open market this morning, either in the shape of short loans or discounts, and rates are easy. Advances until Monday are readily obtainable at 1½ per cent, while for discounting three months' bank paper the rate is in reality little better than 2⅝ per cent., though more is obtained where possible. The Continental exchange rates keep firm, and some gold received in this country from Germany is now lying in the open market awaiting employment. It is understood that a large amount in gold is still wanted for the Argentine Republic, but that it will not be taken just yet, perhaps not until the end of the month.

The Stock Markets in most directions present quite a lifeless appearance, and the most important movement in the whole of the markets does not exceed ¾. What little speculation there is is centred in the American Railroad department, where values have again been adversely affected by receipt of lower quotations from New York, and exhibit a further decline. Home Government Funds are neglected, and in the Home Railway market there is hardly anything doing except for a partial recovery in Great Eastern and North Eastern stocks. Foreign Government Bonds are at inanimate as other sections, and show no variation calling for special attention. The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has again fallen, latest advices representing it as having declined to 48.25 per cent., a lower point than for some weeks past. The principal decline in the American market is in Missouri, Kansas, and Texas shares. Canadian Pacific shares have been offered, but Grand Trunk of Canada stocks incline to firmness. Mexican Railway issues are featureless, and Mining and Miscellaneous securities are quiet.

On the New York Stock Market yesterday the bears continued to control prices, and from soon after the opening until the close forced prices down whenever a chance offered. The opening was steady, but prices soon declined under the lead of Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, and although some strength developed about noon, it disappeared when the bears resumed their operations, prices declining sharply until the close, when they were marked at 1 or 2 below the opening figures.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Great Eastern and North Eastern ½ each.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Spanish Four per Cents. and Italian ⅛. *Declined*: Hungarian Gold ⅛, and Peruvian 1872 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Improved*: Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛. *Fallen*: Erie shares ⅜, the Second Mortgage ¼, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, and Union Pacific ¼, Wabash Mortgage ¼, the Preference ⅛, Denver Ordinary and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Risen*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅛. *Lower*: Canada Pacific ½, and Mexican Second Preference 1-16.

Suez Canal shares are up ¼, Mason and Barry and Bryant and May ⅛, but Mysore Gold and Spratt's are down ⅛.

The return of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for the week ending the 14th inst. shows an increase in the notes in circulation of £302,700; in the other securities (currency) of £149,100; in the silver reserve of £26,400, and in the foreign bills (payable in gold), of £2,900; but a decrease in the advances of £34,800; and in the gold reserve of £800.

J. C. and J. Field (Limited) have declared a dividend of 12*s.* per share on the ordinary shares, making with the interim dividend 10 per cent., and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the preference shares.

The statement of the Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mining Company for June, 1888, is as follows;—1,366 tons from general mines produced 912 ounces of gold: gold from Tributers, 504 ounces; total, 1,416 ounces. Estimated value of the gold and sulphurets, £3,453; cost at the mines, Medellin and London, £2,176; paid for gold bought of tributers, £1,082; total, £3,259: estimated excess of returns, £194.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet, with a poor demand. Probable sales, 5,000 or 6,000 bales. Spot prices easy, futures being one point down with sellers.

The following are this day's 1 o' clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton (Ordinary)	140	2	London and County	84½ 5⅛
Consols	100⅞	⅜	Do. A	123½	⅞	Union of London	33½ 9½
New Consols 2¾	99¼	⅜	Chatham (Ordinary)	22½	¾	London and West.	66 7
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¾	1⅛	Do. Preference	100½	1½	London Joint Stock	33½ 9½
Local Loan Stock	103¼	¾	North Western	170⅜	⅜	Nat. Prov. of Eng	43 4
New 2½ per. Cent.	95¼	6¼	South Western	136	7	Stand. Bnk. S. Afric.	47⅛ 8½
India 3½ per Cent.	105⅛	5	Manchester & Shef.	67	9	**MINES**	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rcs	69⅝	⅞	Do. A.	35¼	¾	Indian Consolidated	¾ ⅞
Egyptian Guar.	102	½	Met. Consolidated	72¾	¾	Mysore shares	2⅞ 3⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	113	½	Do. Land Stock	70½	1½	Ooregums	1⅛ ¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip.	103⅛	4	Do. District	33¼	¼	Cape Copper	3¾ 4
Birmingham Cp. Stk.	109¼	10¼	Midland	132⅜	⅜	Namaqua	3 ¼
Liverpool	111¼	¾	North British	114⅜	⅜	Mason and Barry	9⅝ ⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	157⅜	⅜	Rio Tinto	21 7 16 9 16
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5	North Stafford	112	14	Montana £1 shares	1⅜ ¾
Do. Hard Dols	69¼	¾	South Eastern	132	4	De Beers	26⅛ ⅜
Do. Treasury	98	9	Do. Deferred	105⅛	⅜	Kimberley Cent.	30⅜ 1⅜
Austrian Gold	99	2	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			**TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES**	
Do. Silver	66	8	Canada Pacific	58	⅛	Anglo-American	40 1
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3⅛	Cen. Pacific Shares	34¼	5¼	Do. Pref.	67 8
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4	Chic. Mil. and St. P	72	⅛	Direct Unit. States	8⅞ 9⅛
Do. Cedulas I	61¼	2¼	Denver & R. Grande	19	½	Eastern	12⅛ ⅜
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	101	2	Do. Pref.	51¾	2¼	Ditto Extension	12⅛ 13⅛
Costa Rica A	90	1	Illinois Shares	122½	3½	United Telephone	13¼ ¼
Do. B	88¼	9½	Lake Shore	96⅞	7⅛	Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅛ ⅛
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	¾	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**	
Do. Unified	84	¼	Louis. and Nash	59½	60	London Gen. Om.	203 8
Do. Preference	102½	¾	Mex. Cen. Bonds	60	½	London Street	12 14
Do. Daira Sanieh	79	¼	Do. Nat "A"	65¼	¾	London Tramway	14 15
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82¼	¾	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14	North Metropolitan	18 ½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts.	103¾	4¼ xd	N. Y. Cen. Shares	109½	¾	**WATERWORKS.**	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73½	4	New York Ontario	16¼	¾	Chelsea Waterworks	253 8
Hung. Gold Rentes	82½	¾	Erie Shares	27½	¾	East London	197 202
Italian	95⅛	⅜	Do. Sec. Mort	100	½	Grand Junction	124 8
Mexican Converted	39¼	40	Norfolk & West. Pre	50½	1	Kent	269 74
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13¾	⅛	N.Y.P.&O. 1st Mt	37⅜	⅝	Lambeth	258 63
Do. 6 p.c.	15	¼	North. Pacific Pref	58	½	New River, New	347 52
Portuguese	64	¼	Pennsylvania Sh	55⅝	⅜	Sthwrk. & Vauxhall	161 6
Russian 1873	97⅞	8½	Phil. and Read. Sh	25⅛	⅜	W. Middlesex	264 9
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅜	3⅞	Union Pacific Shares	60½	1	**GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.**	
Turkish 1854	99	101	Wabash Preferred	27	¼	Gaslight & Coke A	255 60
Group 1	24	⅛	Do. Gen. Mort	44	5	Imp. Continental	206 9
Group 2	14⅜	15⅛	Grand Trunk Sh	9⅞	12⅛	South Metropolitan	315 20
Groups 3 and 4	14⅜	¼	Do. First Pref	57¼	8	Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3 ⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	85¼	6½	Do. Second Pref	40¾	1	**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
5 p. c. Defence	96	½	Do. Third Pref	22⅛	¾	Allsopp	8⅛ ⅞
5 p. c. Priority	82	4	Do. Guaranteed	66	½	Guinness and Co	320 2½
Uruguay Unified	72¼	3	Mexican Ordinary	4⅝	½	Hotchkiss	8⅞ 9⅜
Virginia Funded	43⅜	4½	Do First Pref	119¼	20¼	Bryant and May	12⅛ ⅜
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8½	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79½	80	Spratt's Patent	9⅜ ⅝
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Lombardo-Venetian	8⅜	¾	P. and O. Steam	62 4
Caledonian	105¼	6	Varna 3 per cent	6¾	7	Royal Mail Steam	59 61
Great Eastern	67½	¾	Nitrate Railway	25½	6	Nat. Discount Co.	11 ½
Great Northern	118¾	19⅛	**BANKS.**			Hudson's Bay	19¼ ½
Ditto A	102	3	Alliance Bank	13¼	¾	Suez Canal	87 ⅛
Great Western	144⅛	¾	City Bank	20	1	E. & W. Ind. Dock	26 8
Hull and Barnsley	29⅛	30¼	Consolidated Bank	7¾	8¼	London and St. Katharin	50 41
Lanc. and York	118	19	Imperial Ottoman	10¼	⅞		

PIRACY, LOVE, AND BURIED TREASURE.

A ROMANCE OF THE CORAL ISLANDS.

A romantic story of flight, piracy, rejected love, buried treasure, and treachery is told in the columns of the *Japan Weekly Mail*:—

AN ENGLISH PIRATE AND HIS PERUVIAN LADY LOVE..

In 1823, during a revolution in Peru, a number of wealthy residents of Lima chartered a brig of 300 tons, to carry to Spain their property in money and jewellery, and a large quantity of monastic plate. It is said that there were doubloons to the value of two millions sterling, and a vast sum in plate. But after the treasure was on board, and when its owners came down to the beach, they found the vessel gone. An Englishman, a lieutenant in the Peruvian Navy, hearing of the intended flight, had gone on board with a chosen band, and had cut out the brig within hail of a Peruvian man-of-war. He steered right across the Pacific, and in course of time reached the Marianne Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, where the treasure was buried. A course was then made for Honolulu. But before reaching this port quarrels broke out among the pirates, and the lieutenant, with his two officers and a cabin boy, having set fire to the vessel, got into a boat and left the crew. One of the officers was murdered and thrown overboard before the boat reached Honolulu. There the party represented themselves as the survivors of a shipping disaster. The lieutenant, before leaving Lima, had been in love with a lady, the wife of a Peruvian officer who was slain in the revolution, and before taking any further steps with regard to the treasure, decided to send for her. The cabin boy was despatched as his emissary to Lima, but on his arrival there he was seized and imprisoned, and the lady refused to have anything further to do with a man whom she styled a detestable pirate.

QUITE IN THE OLD TRANSPONTINE STYLE.

The lieutenant and his sole remaining companion thereupon chartered a small fore and aft schooner, the *Swallow*, commanded by one Captain Thompson, and proceeded to the Mariannes for his treasure. Thompson tried hard to get a charter for a specified port or ports, but the lieutenant insisted on a broad charter, including any or all the Mariannes. One evening when they were in sight of the islands, the lieutenant, who was sitting on the lee-rail chatting with his companion, was, it is conjectured, tipped overboard by the latter and disappeared. The usual alarm was raised, but the lieutenant's body was never recovered. Thompson, from sundry scraps of conversation which he had overheard, having suspected the object of the voyage, overhauled the dead lieutenant's effects, and among them found a chart of the island on which the treasure was hidden, but with the name omitted. Soon afterwards he sighted another brig, with the master of which he was acquainted, and they arrranged to search for the treasure and divide it between them, giving the surviving pirate a share on condition that he consented to point out the spot, but with a threat if he did not do so he would forthwith be handed over to the Spanish authorities. At a concerted moment the pirate was seized by both captains, and the conditions named. He nodded. They asked him if he would indicate the situation of the treasure. He nodded. They asked if this was the island, pointing to the nearest of the group. He again nodded. They invited him to step into a boat which had been lowered and guide them to the treasure. He nodded once more. Afterwards he went below and filled his pockets with lead and iron. Then, going down the ladder, he pushed off the boat with one foot from the side of the schooner, and dropped feet first into the sea. Until within two years ago there was alive one of the boat's crew, who, snatching at the suicide's hair, to save him as he sank, plucked from his head a handful of hair, but could not raise the heavily-weighted body. This put an end to the treasure hunting. The chart went into the possession of the Spanish authorities.

THE SEARCHING SHIP SEIZED IN TURN.

The British schooner *Nereid* recently sailed from Japan as far as Guam, a small island belonging to the Marianne group, in search of the buried treasure. But while the captain, who intended to sail for Yap, in the Carolines, was on shore, it was carried off either by his mate or two Japanese, or by all three, these being the only persons on board. As no trace of the vessel has been found, there is still some mystery about the affair. Meanwhile the captain of the *Nereid*, who holds or believes he holds the clue to the secret of all this wealth, has lost everything. Whatever may be thought of this extraordinary story, what is beyond any question, says the *Japan Mail*, is that an English shipmaster in Yokohama, at the commencement of the present year, sent out in a schooner, built under his own supervision and belonging to himself, to search for the treasure supposed to be hidden more than sixty years ago among the coral islands of the North Pacific, and that his crew ran away with his vessel and have not since been heard of. Possibly they, too, having some suspicion of the object of the voyage, determined to recover the treasure on their own account. The story above summarized was taken down from the mouth of the captain himself.

THE VERDICT IN THE DR. RIDLEY CASE.

DRIVEN TO DEATH BY FEAR OF THE "CASTLE."

At the resumed inquest on the body of Dr. Ridley yesterday, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. Ronan successively addressed the jury, and the coroner summed up. The jury retired at half-past eight o'clock at night. At five minutes after ten they returned into court, and the coroner, at their request, read that portion of Dr. Roche's depositon dealing with the state of mind of the deceased, as follows: "I think he did the act while temporarily insane. I would call it temporarily, as distinct from a paroxysm of insanity." At 11.20 P.M. the jury returned into court, and their foreman, Mr. John Cotter, J.P., handed in the following unanimous verdict:—

"We find that Dr. James Ridley died on the 20th July, 1888, at Fermoy, from wounds inflicted by his own hand with a razor on the same day, while under temporary insanity produced by the apprehension of disclosures at the Mitchelstown inquiry. That he was compelled to act in his official capacity in contravention of his own humane and considerate views. We beg to add our expression of deep sympathy with Mrs. Ridley and Mrs. Mandeville in their afflictions. We condemn the reckless and unfounded charges made by Dr. Barr against the medical men and poor Mrs. Mandeville. We are of opinion that the charges made against Dr. Moorhead are absolutely ungrounded, and that his reports and visits had a beneficial effect."

The inquiry then terminated.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brough before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution: Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

MUTINY ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "ORLANDO."

News from Colombo yesterday states that the armoured cruiser *Orlando* arrived there on the 18th ultimo, and remained until the 26th to undergo repairs to the fresh-water condenser, a new patent, which is said to have turned out an utter failure, the result being that the vessel had to put in at almost every port on the way to have it patched up. In consequence of the breakdown of the condenser, the men, while the ship was proceeding from Aden to Colombo, had to be limited to a pint of water each per day, and the state of things became so bad that several of the men mutinied and were put in irons. It is seriously complained that for a large vessel like the *Orlando*, she is wretchedly undermanned, and that the accommodation for officers is miserably small. The *Orlando* has gone out to the relief of the *Nelson* as flagship on the Australian station.

LOSS OF A SHIP AND SEVENTEEN LIVES.

Particulars have been received of a disaster which occurred near Adelaide on the 15th ultimo, to the *Star of Greece*, of Belfast, a fine full-rigged ship of 1,227 tons register, and belonging to Mr. John Corry, of Croydon. Soon after the vessel left Adelaide a storm burst upon her, and she drifted upon a reef of rocks. At daylight the position of the ship was seen from the shore, but there were no appliances whatever at hand for saving life, and about seven o'clock the ship parted just abaft the mainmast, and Captain Harrowell and three men who were standing on the poop were washed overboard and were drowned. Several others endeavoured to reach the shore, and the few who succeeded were assisted to land by the onlookers, and received every attention at their hands. Assistance was sent for to Adelaide, but disgraceful delays occurred before any response was made, and when after the lapse of several hours assistance came to hand it was too late, the vessel having by this time almost gone to pieces, and seventeen of the crew, including the captain and second mate, had lost their lives.

THE EMPEROR'S FRANKFORT SPEECH.

The following is a close translation of the concluding part of the Emperor's speech delivered on Thursday at Frankfort-on-the-Oder:—"There is still one thing which I wish to add, gentlemen. We all know one another far too well, and I will defend my deceased father against the shameful imputation that he desired to relinquish anything of the acquisitions won in the grand time. I believe that we know—both in the Third Army Corps and throughout the army there is only one opinion about it—that we would leave our entire eighteen army corps and 42,000,000 inhabitants lying on the field rather than abandon one single stone of what we have won."

EMIN PASHA AND MR. STANLEY.

Pilgrims from Sokoto, in West Africa, have arrived at Suakin through Bongo, in the Bahr-el-Gazelle. They report the arrival in the Bongo provinces of a large force of white men. The pilgrims left Bongo in February, having camped four days with the whites, who, they state, were armed with Remington rifles.

Lieutenant Wissmann, the German explorer, has arrived at Cairo, and proceeds to Zanzibar, there to await news of Mr. H. M. Stanley and Emin Pasha.

DR. SCHWEINFURTH ON ENGLAND'S SOUDAN POLICY.

The African traveller, Dr. Schweinfurth, who lately returned to Berlin from Egypt, has just published an article on the Soudan and the Upper Nile regions in which he severely censures England's Soudan policy. England, he says, has assumed the guardianship of Egypt, but has brought about the fall of Khartoum, England also prevented Egypt's armed interference in the Soudan and her reopening of the old commercial relations, which would have been the surest way of regaining the Soudan, if order was not to be restored by arms. A small body of Turkish troops could easily have done this, but England would not hear of it, and the other Powers would not put pressure on her. As Turkey is precluded from interfering, Emin Pasha is, in the opinion of Dr. Schweinfurth, the best resource. First, however, he needs help himself, which must be given him by Germany, not only because he is a German, but because he can be most quickly reached through German East Africa. Dr. Schweinfurth endeavours, in conclusion, to render such relief expedition acceptable to German eyes by saying that a highly promising future all over Central Africa awaits the nation which succeeds in establishing a firm commercial connection between the Indian Ocean and the inland.

THE STRIKE IN PARIS AT AN END.

The strike has suddenly and unexpectedly come to an end. At the meeting of navvies and carters held yesterday M. Boulé opened the proceedings by announcing that the executive committee of the strike had deliberated early in the morning on the situation. On Thursday he had told the men he was to receive ten thousand francs to prolong the movement; but he regretted to inform the meeting that he had failed to obtain the money. That being the case, the executive committee would not assume the responsibility of persevering in the movement, but left each man free to resume work or persevere in the strike. After some discussion, the resumption of work was voted. M. Boulé tried to console the men for the failure of their movement by assuring them the committee would not dissolve, but would, on the contrary, prepare a general strike which would ensure victory.

THE AMERICAN SENATE AND THE FISHERIES TREATY.—By an arrange ment made between Senators Frye and Morgan yesterday morning, the Senate will vote on the Fisheries Treaty and the amendments moved next Tuesday. In the afternoon Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate, advocating a ratification of the treaty.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.—After the closing of the Glasgow Exhibition, which the Queen visits next week, her Majesty's Jubilee presents will be removed to Windsor Castle and arranged in cases in the grand vestibule, where they will be shown to visitors to the State apartments. The Royal Room, selected for their display, is adorned with a statue of the Sovereign in white marble by Mr. Boehm.

SMOTHERED IN THE SAND.—The body of a boy, ten years of age, the son of Mr. T. P. Richards, engineer, of Salthouse-lane, Liverpool, was last evening found buried in the sand on the shore at West Kirby. The family were staying at the watering-place, and on Thursday night the boy went digging among the sand. He made a large hole, and while he was in it the wall of sand piled up on the surface gave way, and smothered him. A long search was made before the body was found.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SECRETARY OF THE "PARNELL COMMISSION."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your correspondent is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Cunynghame, the secretary of the "Parnell Commission," is a member of the Eighty Club and a Home Ruler. Mr. Cunynghame seceded from the Eighty Club some time since on the ground of his disagreement with the present policy of the Liberal party, which the club so strenuously supports. Mr. Cunynghame is now in receipt of £750 a year as an assistant Charity Commissioner. For this he is required to give his whole time during office hours to the investigation and reorganization of the City of London Parochial Charities. It is to be presumed, therefore, that he has resigned this office, as it is obviously incompatible with his duties as secretary to the Parnell Commission.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., X.

August 17.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I observe in your issue of this evening (August 17) a statement, headed "The Secretary of the Parnell Commission," that Mr. Henry Cunynghame, the recently-appointed secretary, has the reputation—so you are informed—of being "a rank and rabid Unionist." As an intimate friend of the gentleman in question of many years' standing, I feel constrained to say that often as I have had the advantage of discussing matters with him, I have never heard him express any decided views upon the Home Rule question. No one who has any knowledge of Mr. Cunynghame and of his great talents could with any degree of truth describe him as "rabid" on any subject.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. GRANVILLE LAYARD.

Pall Mall Club, Waterloo-place, Aug. 17.

THE CONSERVATIVE G.O.M.?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In reading the rattling Tory lyric on Mr. Gladstone's supposed doom, quoted in your issue of yesterday, I am struck with the familiar and affectionate manner in which Satan is referred to. He is evidently "a real good fellow," who likes to do what he can—to oblige the Conservatives, and lets Ananias and Judas go free—to reinforce the party. In fact, the bard appears to have found what the Conservatives have looked for for some years, a "Grand Old Man," to be set up in opposition to Mr. Gladstone.—I am, Sir, yours, "ON THE SIDE OF THE ANGELS."

August 17.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The lines on Gladstone printed in your paper of yesterday seem to be a hotchpotch of two or three small couplets which do not hang well together. In March of this year I received through a rabid young Conservative at Manchester the following lines, of which you reproduce the chief part, but which seem in the form I send them to you to have more vigour and point. Though a good Liberal, I laughed at them. They admit, at any rate, Gladstone's power:—

Says the Devil, My place is as full as can be,
But I'll try and make room if I can.
So he let Ananias and Judas go free,
And took in the Grand Old Man.
But the Devil soon found he had got a great sell;
The Old Man corrupted the inmates of hell:
To class legislation their thoughts he directed,
No matter how much the poor Devil objected.
The old man would talk; what he said does not matter,
He confused e'en himself with his claptrap and chatter.
Till at length in despair Old Nick cried, with a groan,
"Greater Devil than I, I'll surrender my throne."

—Yours faithfully, H. N. CAPEL.

16, *Upper Woburn-place, W.C., Aug.* 17.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

BY AN EX-LANCE-CORPORAL.

IT is quite within the range of possibility that the strong Committee promised by Mr. Stanhope will, ere the inquiry is finished, be as "painfully successful" as the others which have lately been watched with such interest; but in this case the public will not be taken into confidence till the Committee issues its Report, which it is to be hoped will not be based upon evidence given by medical officers and experts—quartermasters to wit—but that some representatives of the rank and file may be heard, and if, from fear, they are not sufficiently outspoken, let some who have left the service be called to relate their experiences and offer suggestions, not only with regard to food, but also to the clothing which the soldier has to buy out of his shilling a day. One thing the soldier has a right to expect, and that is that the food and clothing purchased for him should not be above market prices, that these necessaries be not left to the whim of colonel or quartermaster, or both, but be open to public contract as in the cases of those things which the Government have to supply.

Here are two cases which will make it clear to the uninitiated that this Committee has not commenced its investigations one moment too soon. Every soldier upon landing in India has to provide himself with two suits of regimental white clothing. The price paid is 3 rupees 12 annas (say 7*s.* 6*d.*) each suit; in the bazaar the price for suits quite as serviceable is 2 rupees 4 annas, or 2 rupees 8 annas (say 4*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.*). These country suits are in fact better than the approved clothing, which is heavy, and the dhobies play havoc with them the first wash—five days' pay lost to each soldier by this arrangement, which in a regiment of 900 men means £225. Surely with such a quantity—there being some 60,000 to 70,000 men in India—some public tender should be invited that would give better terms to Tommy Atkins. The second case is nearer home. In London some time ago a regiment was paying as much as £9 per ton for potatoes, and the Home Office (contract price) was paying £3 10*s.* per ton. Take the quantity as 1 cwt. for 100 men per day, and the enormous amount consumed will suggest to every one that in this item alone a very great saving might be made to the soldiers' benefit. The other things not contracted for, and not supplied by Government, are tea, coffee, sugar, milk, vegetables for soup, and salt; but for brushes, knives and forks, shirts, socks, and the other kit necessaries supplied by contract, the price is low and the quality cannot be equalled: the reason for this is, the recruit on joining obtains a free kit entirely; the purchase of this therefore is not left to either the regimental quartermaster or commanding officer.

Briefly, what is the pay and ration issued to the troops (infantry)? Each soldier is allowed 1 lb. of bread and 1 lb. of meat (including bone); everything else, except water, that passes the man's lips he pays for out of his scanty shilling a day. The meals are divided as follows:—

Breakfast	8 A.M.	dry bread and coffee.
Dinner	1 P.M.	meat, &c.
Tea	4 P.M.	tea and bread, if he pays for it.

or has any left from the morning meal. For recruits this is totally inadequate; everything possible is being done to give him an appetite. A growing lad in the best state of health, continually exercising in the open air, with a pound of dry bread, and the meat reduced by cooking and the cooks to about four ounces when he gets it, to satisfy the cravings of an Esau. In some places the bread ration is issued the night before; it seldom lasts till morning, and if the pocket is not able to make good the deficiency then a comrade must. After passing this preliminary training one gets set, and the food is more satisfying, but on guard the rations have to be supplemented out of the proverbial shilling. On duty from 10 A.M. one day till 10 A.M. the next, with four hours on sentry at night, really two days' work for one day's supply; the men in the barrack room recognize the necessity and always send down a good dinner, but this friendly turn is awkward in some places, where the barrack rooms are small—about eight men in a room, four on guard, and one somewhere else, it generally leaves about sufficient for one man "Tommy Dod" says who, and the remainder make for the canteen and dine in a short and homely way.

Recruits should have their rations considerably increased, and the men on guard or extra duty should have a double bread ration, a full allowance of meat, and a supply of coffee at midnight. The amount deducted for messing amounts to about 3*d.* per day: this would be ample to provide almost home comforts in the way of food if all the supplies were open to public tender and the present filtration stopped.

"THE UNIVERSAL REVIEW."

THE shadow of the dull season lies very heavily on the new number of the *Universal Review*, which indeed, to tell the truth, contains not one item of any fresh interest or real importance. Canon MacColl's statement of the case for Home Rule is clear and well-arranged; but why the article should be called—at this time of day—"A *New* Political Departure" we are at a loss to imagine. *A propos*, by the way, of Mr. Parnell's statement in America some seven years ago that he "would not rest till the last link of the connection with England was severed," Canon MacColl recalls Grattan's similar saying in 1780, "I will never be satisfied so long as the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags." Yet when Grattan got his Parliament, he used it not for breaking that chain, but for strengthening it. The only other political article is one by Mr. Hazlitt Roberts on "The Co-operative Movement," which does not strike us as verypointed. Mr. Lewis Morris's Ode for the Co-operative Festival at the Crystal Palace to-day is unexceptionable in sentiment, but sadly flat in expression, as the following lines will be enough to show:—

The victories of peace we celebrate,
Not those of war or hate;
Let us our cheerful voices tune to praise,
Come, let us sing together a new and happy song.

By all means—if only the old were not better. Of the literary and artistic papers, the most interesting is the editor's own on Frank Holl, whose change from domestic tragedy to portraiture he regards as a lamentable lapse into "success and respectability." Mr. Alfred Gilbert's explanation of what is called "colour" in sculpture leaves the reader very much where he was: "for it is something to be felt rather than described, that inexplicable management of plane, surface, and texture which the brain guides the hand to compass for the translation of its impressions from the living original to the lifeless clay." For the rest Mr. Frederick Gale prattles pleasantly enough of his cricketing experiences at Winchester fifty years ago; Mr. Hamilton Bell gushes a little over Bayreuth, "a modern Mecca . . . fragrant with Wagner"; Mr. Henry James concludes his "Lesson of the Master," and "M. Daudet's "One of the Forty" (which every one has long ago finished reading as "L'Immortel") continues its belated course. Of the full-page illustrations the most important are a drawing ("Marie") by D. G. Rossetti, and Renouard's sketch (from the life) of Holl.

THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

From a summary of agricultural returns for Great Britain, collected on the 4th of June, it appears that in the present year the land under wheat cultivation showed an increase of 10.6 per cent. as compared with 1887; under barley, an infinitesimal increase; and under potatoes, an increase of 5.4 per cent. The land under oats was 6.7 per cent. less, and under hops 8.2 per cent. less. In the number of cattle there was a decrease of 312,041, or 4.8 per cent., compared with 1887; and of sheep and lambs, 702,538, or 2.7 per cent. Pigs show an increase of 104,903, or 4.6 per cent.

FROM MILAN TO MANCHESTER.

SIGNOR BONGHI—the well-known Italian politician and Professor—has just published a book at Milan, giving his impressions of the Manchester Exhibition, which he visited last year. From a review of the book in the *Manchester Guardian* we put together the following summary of Signor Bonghi's views:—

THE SUPERIORITY OF ENGLISH TO ITALIAN ART.

How poor in subjects is the Italian, and how rich is English art! It is easy to see that English art lives and has its development in a larger and more populous community, with more complex needs, desires, aspects, sympathies, and interests. It would be possible to cite here subjects taken from Italian life, above all from Venice, that the eyes of the Italian artists have not seen. English and foreign literature, ancient and modern history, things of other nations and of their own, mythology, Christianity, life as it is, scenes from the animal and vegetable world, landscapes of home or of far-away scenes, have all here given the occasion of creative stimulus to the artist, occasions large, frequent, and varied. It is evident that the artist here is much more highly cultured than in Italy, and this not only in what has reference to the theory of art, but in all that may serve to stimulate artistic invention. And I believe that that culture is the condition which is most wanting in the Italian artist, and which it is above all things necessary to give him.

THE STONES OF MANCHESTER.

Passing from the Exhibition to the town itself, Bonghi says:—"No Italian can have an idea of these English cities without seeing them. They have no resemblance either to our large or small cities." After speaking of the increase and extent of the population, he asks:—

How do so many people exist in a space that does not take the railway an hour to pass through? Manchester is a mass of smoke-blackened houses. Not that they are all poor constructions without artistic sentiment. On the contrary, they are solidly built of stone and brick, and many of them, both public and private, are rich edifices, showing great architectural spirit. Architecture, when it is there, is Norman, Anglo-Saxon, Gothic—these words not each indicating a separate style—in *ogni modo non più classico ora*. The town hall is certainly a great and beautiful pile of buildings, and there are others that are certainly worth seeing for pleasure and for the purpose of studying the history of an art that is now lost in Italy. I do not recount the history of Manchester, which dates from the Romans, but will be content to say that the noblest part of it is not that which refers to the warlike struggles in which the city has shared, but that which deals with social movements, which, extending now to all England and to all Europe, have been produced by the intellectual forces born within her. In the central part of the city itself only the poorest live, and the ground is chiefly covered by public buildings and enormous warehouses. One of the warehouses was so immense that the only edifice in Milan that I can think of as approaching it is the *Ospedale*. In these warehouses and manufactories Manchester works for the world.

THE CHARM OF ENGLISH HOME LIFE.

The Englishman, rich or poor, likes, Signor Bonghi noted, to have a house for himself and his family; and will not, if he can help it, have any part in the civilian barracks such as are to be found in Milan and Rome:—

In the side streets of the suburbs I have seen long lines of clean small houses of two stories at the most, having on the ground-floor a living-room and a bedroom, and on the story above one or more bedrooms, and in front an iron railing, perhaps a yard or more from the house, and the space between planted with grass and flowers. These were workmen's houses. The culture of flowers is popular with all classes. To the private gardens must be added the public parks and gardens, kept with the greatest care. The Italians know very little of the value of flowers and plants, and how great an aid to moral and intellectual life the care of them is, and what gentleness of soul may thus be germinated and nurtured. A house, one of the very best, full of beautiful paintings and beautiful statuary and fine books, and furnished with a taste at once elegant and simple, is that in which I have lived for eight days. Mr. Benjamin Armitage, of Chomlea, has entertained me with an affability and courtesy which it would be impossible to exceed. The English do not readily admit to the intimacy of their private life, but none give a better welcome when once the decision has been taken. My host had a wife, a son, and two daughters at home. It is impossible for me to express how much kindness the first showed me, and how much courtesy the others.

THE FREEDOM OF ENGLISH GIRLS.

All the habits of an English family are different from ours; but in nothing is the difference more striking than in the position of the young ladies. More than once one of my host's daughters accompanied me to the city or to the Exhibition, or tapped at my door with some message or inquiry. The English young lady can extricate herself from a difficulty more readily than a man; she may go alone, if need be, and is confident in her own safety. There is no puerile social convention that she shall not be away from her father or mother, following them, so to speak, like a shadow. I must say that in truth, if the Englishman appears to me in many respects superior to the Italian or the Frenchman, the English lady appears to me even more the superior of the French or Italian lady, and that which makes her so is the education which she receives as a girl.

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S STRENGTH.

When from a visit to the sad and smoky city, surrounded by an *aria senza tempo tinta*, I returned to Chomlea, I could not but recall those words of Dante—

A cosi riposato, a cosi bello
Viver di cittadini, a cosi fida
Cittadinanza, a cosi dolce ostello.

Here, I believe, is the chief source of the great vigour of the English character, a vigour sufficient to vanquish the manifest difficulties of the country—this alternation of the tranquil, serene, and strengthening family life, semi-rural in its character, and the active, anxious, and difficult business and city life. In the one they find daily strength and refreshment, and in the other they must brace themselves to labour day by day. Thus their energy is not exhausted. The "home," as in one word they style all their belongings, renews that which had been expended in the street, in the manufactory, in the office, or in the bank, in dealing with workpeople, with merchants, with traders of every kind.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

MONDAY NEXT and EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at 8.15,
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING at 9. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Bouccicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Roberts on, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Petrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.15, THE DOWAGER. Doors open 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, H. Halley, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Lafton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

EVERY EVENING at 8.45, Great Success as MARINA, supported by Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Enid Leslie, Lucy Buckstone; Messrs. E. D. Ward, Herbert Waring, Julian Cross, Fred. Leary, H. Maxwell, James East, Glenn Wynn, &c. Preceded at 8 by POLLY'S VENTURE. Mrs. Seale, &c. Box-office open 10 till 6 daily. "SHE" is in active preparation. Manager, Mr. John Collier.

COMEDY THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS for the present. At Nine o'clock, THE ARABIAN NIGHTS. On WEDNESDAY NEXT August 22, will be produced a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES and AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, Miss Vane Featherstone. —Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER, 155th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 90th Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Giffard and Florence Grant.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (695th Performance.)
Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, E. Weston, and Amy Augarde;
Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, Edward Griffin, and C. Ryley.
Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.3 and 9 P.M. The PAGGI CONCERTS at 6.15 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND BALLET. FAIRY SCENES of "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," THIS and EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Success. Arranged and produced by Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Can be witnessed by thousands without extra payment.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice. [Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, S. Grey, A. Cole, and Rosina Brandram.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St James's Park Station.

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FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS,
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Grand Orchestra of 150 Performers and Band of the Coldstream Guards combined.
Conductor: Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.
SMOKING LOUNGES IN ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
Vocalists This Evening: NIKITA, Miss SUSETTA FENN, and Signor FOLI. Mr. J. T. CARRODUS (Solo Violin).
Prices of admission:—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7; commence at 7.30. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.
SEASON TICKETS (transferable) ONE GUINEA.
NOTE.—MONDAY NEXT, Vocalists: Mdme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, and Mr. HENRY PIERCY.

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ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION AND FETE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
LAST SEVEN DAYS, CLOSING SATURDAY, August 25, in consequence of main approach being immediately required for the construction of the Imperial Institute-road. The Celebrated Hayward's Watteau Orchestra. May Pole and Morris Dancers, Balloon Ascents Daily (weather permitting). BANDS: Grenadier Guards and Lincolnshire Regiment. TABLEAUX VIVANTS, AQUATIC PERFORMANCE and Swimming Entertainment, ARCTIC MOUNTAIN RAILWAY, REAL CANADIAN TOBOGGAN SLIDE. BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS by James Pain and Sons. Admission, ONE SHILLING EVERY DAY. Open 11 A.M. to 10 P.M.

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NOTICES.

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THE SULTAN'S HOUSEKEEPING.

There are over six thousand persons, says the *New York Herald*, fed three times a day at Dolma-Bagtche Palace while the Sultan is there. To keep all this great machinery of supply in perfect order, so that no matter how many mouths there are to fill, nor what sudden caprice may seize the Sultan or any of his numerous women, it may be instantly satisfied, is a tax upon the best capacity, backed by unlimited money or credit. No matter how unreasonable or almost impossible the demand may be, there is no allowance made for delay in the service. If the caprice is not gratified as rapidly as it is formulated the officer whose duty it is to provide for it is almost certain to lose his position, if not his liberty and belongings, for there is a fashion of long usage in Turkey which confiscates any disgraced official's possessions.

NEVER A HITCH OR JAR.

That there is good executive ability in the management of this enormous household is clear, for there is scarcely ever a jar or a hitch, even under the impulse of the most untimely demands. Every different department is under the control of a person who is directly responsible for that, and he has a corps of servants and slaves under his orders who obey him only, and he is subject to the Treasurer of the Household. Women have no voice whatever in the management of anything in any department. Their sole occupation is to wait upon their respective mistresses or to serve the Sultan in some specified capacity, and the labour is so subdivided that no one about the whole palace works very hard except the Lord High Chamberlain and Treasurer of the Household.

The Chamberlain is mostly occupied in ministering to the wants and caprices of the Sultan, and is in almost constant attendance upon him, so the Treasurer of the Household has the burden of the housekeeping on his burly shoulders. He has an organized force of buyers, who are each charged with the purchase of certain supplies for their individual departments, each having his helpers, servants, and slaves.

One man is charged with the duty of supplying all the fish, and as to furnish fish for certainly six thousand persons is no light undertaking in a place where there are no great markets, as there are in all other large cities, he has to have about twenty men to scour the various small markets and buy of the fishermen, and each of these men has two others to carry the fish they buy. It requires about ten tons of fish a week.

There are nearly eighteen thousand pounds of bread eaten daily, for the Turks are large bread eaters, and this is all baked in the enormous ovens situated at some distance from the palace. The kitchens are detached from all the palaces and kiosks. It requires a large force of bakers to make the bread and another to bring it to the palace and another force of buyers who purchase the flour and fuel. The bringing of the most of the wood and charcoal is done by the unhappy camels, who carry it on their backs. The rest comes in large caïques. The Turkish bread is baked in large loaves, and is light, moist, and sweet, delicious bread in every way, particularly that which is made of rye.

THE SULTAN'S FOOD.

The food for the Sultan is cooked by one man and his aids, and none others touch it. It is cooked in silver vessels, and when done each kettle is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp, and this is broken in the presence of the Sultan by the High Chamberlain, who takes one spoonful of each separate kettle before the Sultan tastes it. This is to prevent the Sultan's being poisoned. The food is almost always served up to the Sultan in the same vessels in which it was cooked, and these are often of gold, but when of baser metal the kettle is set into a rich golden bell-shaped holder, the handle of which is held by a slave while the Sultan eats. Each kettle is a course, and is served with bread and a kind of pancake, which is held on a golden tray by another slave.

It requires just twice as many slaves as there are courses to serve a dinner to him. He usually sits on a divan near a window, which looks out over the Bosphorus, and takes his ease and comfort in a loose *pembazar* and *gegelik* with his sleeves turned up. After he has eaten all he wants, the Sultan takes his coffee and his chibouk and lies back in an ecstasy of enjoyment and quiet reverie, which he calls taking his *keif*. Woe be to the one who comes to disturb it!

The Sultan never uses a plate. He takes all his food direct from the little kettles, and never uses a table and rarely a knife or fork. A spoon, his bread or pancake or fingers are far handier. The whole household is at liberty to take meals where it suits him or her best, and thus every one is served with a small tray, with a spoon, a great chunk of bread, and the higher ones only get the pancakes.

THE SULTAN'S FARMS.

The Sultan has a number of very large farms, some of them covering miles in extent, both in European Turkey and Asiatic Turkey, and these are intended to supply all those things which farms can produce to the palace. One of these farms is near Tchatchaldja, where the Government is now about building a fortress, and another at Ali-Bey-Keni, both of these within easy ride from Constantinople. There are two others at Kouchoukchickmedje, and Boyoukchoukmedje. These are all near Constantinople. The others are in Asia Minor. On these much of the grain and food of the horses are raised. They are, or were, tilled by the compulsory labour of the Bulgarians, large numbers of them being obliged by conscription to serve so many months a years on these farms. They were tied together like cattle and brought by force and treated like brutes. This was a sort of tax duty which they were obliged to pay in labour. It may not be so now, but probably is.

The soil in Turkey is very fertile and productive, and from these farms annually are brought on donkeys and in boats tons upon tons of vegetables of all kinds, milk, butter and cheese, mutton, eggs, poultry, and fruit. The amount in the aggregate is stupendous, and yet it is not a quarter enough for the needs of that household. Nearly all the tobacco, however, comes from these farms, and is of the finest quality.

A TON OF RICE PER DAY.

They do not grow rice, and, in consequence, buy nearly one ton of rice per day for the inevitable pilaff, six hundred pounds of sugar, as much coffee as

say nothing of the other groceries, fruit, vegetables, and meat. Rice and mutton and bread form the greater part of the food for the majority of Turks; yet, aside from these, they get away with one ton of beef and half a ton of veal per day, to say nothing of the other viands and fish, sweetmeats, confectionery, nuts, and dried and fresh fruits.

THE WASTE IN THE KITCHEN.

The waste and extravagance in the kitchen are enormous, and enough is thrown away every day to maintain a hundred families. Much of this is gathered up by beggars, and the dogs eat the rest.

All the water for the Sultan's use and the drinking water for all the household is brought in barrels from Beicos and Kanli Karak, two pretty streams at different places in the Bosphorus, toward the Black Sea. When the Sultan takes a notion to leave Dolma Bagtche for one of his other palaces or kiosks, it does not appear to cause much derangement in household arrangements. By the time he reaches the place he goes to all is ready for him, even to his meals. Each palace is left in charge of a bekjibashi or manager, who is obliged to keep everything in instant readiness, for sometimes the Sultan takes a caprice in the middle of the night to go to another place.

Another one of the Lord High Chamberlain's functions is to see that a horse is kept in constant readiness, and also a carriage night and day, in case the Padishah should want to change his residence, as he often does, at a moment's notice. The present Sultan prefers Yildiz Kiosk. The largest palace is that of Beschiktasch.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The estimate is that it costs per year to supply the food for the Sultan's household, horses and animals, aside from the value of the product of the vast farms, very nearly if not quite ..... Dols. 5,000,000

Cost of furniture, bedding, and carpets	3,000,000
Drugs, women's clothes, jewels, cosmetics	10,000,000
Caprices of all kinds	15,000,000
Sultan's clothes and bedding	2,000,000
Sundries, presents, and servants' wages	4,000,000
Plate, gold and silver dishes	2,500,000
Carriages, 474 of them	474,000
Total ..... Dols.	41,474,000

That is a snug little sum, but it is an under rather than an over estimate, as every one who has lived long in Turkey and had means of judging and seeing the reckless extravagance of the Royal household will concede. Every little while one of the Sultanas will tire of her furniture and order her rooms to be refurnished instantly, and this will cause the others to insist upon having theirs done so too, and all these changes are very costly, and come under the head of household expenses. So that large as the sum appears it is still not large enough.

PREACHERS AT THE LONDON CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

The clergy and others sending appointments of preachers are informed that the notices must reach the office not later than the *First Post* on Saturday, or they cannot be inserted.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Prebendary Reynolds, 10.30; the Bishop of Central Africa, 3.15; the Rev. G. Mackeson, 7.
Westminster Abbey—The Bishop of Springfield, U.S.A., 10; Canon Westcott, 3.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. Dr. Gray, 8.30 and 6.30.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. Dr. Gray, 11.
St. Philip's, Regent-street, Waterloo-place—Rev. Harry Jones, 11.15; Rev. H. Handley, 7.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 11 and 7.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 11 and 7.
All Hallows, Upper Thames-street — Rev. T. Moore, 11 and 7.
St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield—Rev. F. W. J. Daniels, 11; Rev. B. Savory, 7.
St. Agnes, Kennington Park—Rev. A. W. B. Watson, 11; Rev. T. B. Dover, 7.
St. George's, Bloomsbury—Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, 11; Rev. H. Le Neven, 7.
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria-street—Rev. H. Ffolkes, 11 and 7.
St. Mary's, Greenwich Park—Popular afternoon service, 4.
Christ Church, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood—Professor Wilson, 11, 3.30, and 7.
Christ Church, West Kensington Park— Rev. W. G. Tyler, 11; Rev. J. Anderson, 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Bishop Coadjutor of Antigua, 11.15; Canon MacColl, 7.
St. Mary's, Moorfields—Very Rev. Dr. Graham, 11; Rev. Dr. Redman, 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Monsignor Moore, 11; Rev. J. Bloomfield, 7.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur G. G. Daugars, 11; Pasteur E. Neel, 7. (Services in French.)
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3.

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. J. J. Brown, 11 and 7.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Mr. Hazelding, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. W. Knee, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. C. M. Hardy, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Anerley—Rev. J. M. Whiton, 11 and 6.30.
Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. Dr. E. Evans, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. J. R. Fisher, 11; Professor Ellisle, 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. F. W. Browne, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. L. H. Parsons, 11 and 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. C. E. Catlin, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. E. Jones, 11 and 6.30.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. E. Taylor, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Rev. M. D. Morgan, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. Josiah Jones, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. James Le Pla, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. George Cousins, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11 and 7.
Hawley-road, Kentish-town—Rev. D. Basil Martin, 11 and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. Bernard J. Snell, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. Thomas Sissons, 11 and 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Edward White, 11 and 7.
Kentish-town—Rev. John Pollock, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. A. F. Barfield, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. R. Lavers, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Dr. Percy Strutt, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11 and 7.
Trevor-square, Brompton-road, S.W.—Rev. A. Reed, 11 and 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. J. R. Thomson, 11 and 6.30; Service of Song, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. E. W. Shalders, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. Reuen Thomas, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

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Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Rev. Dr. Fraser, 11 and 7.
Regent's-square—Professor Elmslie, 11; Rev. J. B. Thorburn, 7.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. J. N. Stuart, 11 and 7.
St. John's-wood, Marlborough-place—Rev. J. Patterson, 11 and 7.
St. Paul's, Westbourne-grove—Rev. Dr. W. Morison, 11 and 7.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury—Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, 11 and 7.
Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—Mr. S. Golding, 11 and 6.45.
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
Little Portland-street Chapel (Unitarian), near Oxford-circus—Rev. W. G. Cadman, 11.15 and 7.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

Star Radical Club, Railton-road, Herne-hill—Mr. Scarr, of Peckham, on "Events of the Week," 11.30.
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EXTRACTS from REPORT on the FINANCIAL POSITION of the ASSOCIATION by Messrs. WHINNEY, HURLBATT, and SMITH, Chartered Accountants, and Mr. RALPH PRICE HARDY, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

Mr. R. P. HARDY, F.I.A., under date August 8, reports as follows:—

I certify that, as the result of my investigation and valuation, and in my opinion and judgment, the sum of £71,956 fairly and properly represents the "accrued liability" of the Association under its several bond or certificate engagements; that, with such sum invested in sound securities, together with the future contributions (not less than four per cent. interest being realized), the Association will be able—

1. To discharge all the existing Bonds, or Certificates, as they mature.
2. To defray the expenses of and incident to the management, as attributable to the collection of the renewal income and to the superintendence of the investments (in all not exceeding 17½ per cent. of the contributions received).
3. To meet the surrender values and repayments on the contributors' deaths; and
4. To provide a fund out of which drawings may be periodically made.

All excess of interest realized over the valuation rate of 4 per cent., and any miscellaneous profits, will be available for dividends, or for additional drawings.

RALPH P. HARDY, Actuary.

Messrs. WHINNEY, HURLBATT, and SMITH, Chartered Accountants, under date 11th August, report as follows;—

11th August, 1883.

In pursuance of the instructions contained in a minute passed at a meeting of the Board held on the 17th April, 1888, we have made an exhaustive examination of the accounts of the Association, and we are now in a position to report, as directed, upon the financial position of the Company, which is shown by the accompanying balance sheet of the 30th April, 1888.

We have had unrestricted access to all the Company's books and documents, and have received every possible assistance from the officials. We stipulated that we should have the assistance of an independent actuary to be appointed by ourselves, and we accordingly nominated Mr. Ralph Price Hardy, F.I.A. His report, dated the 8th instant, the result of which is embodied in the balance-sheet, is annexed.

The balance-sheet speaks for itself. It shows that—

After providing for all ascertained liabilities	£81,045 12 7
The capital remains intact	13,471 10 0
And there is a reserve of	5,989 7 10
Total assets	£100,506 10 5

WHINNEY, HURLBATT, and SMITH.

Full copy of Reports and Balance-sheet can be had on application at the Offices of the Association, 39, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

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F. H. ROCKE.

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ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.

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Interest £143,000

Accumulated Funds £3,421,000

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